All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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CHIANG MAKES FATAL BLUNDER IN GENERALSHIP

Is Outwitted by Japanese Strategy, Loses So-Called Impregnable Line in 6th War Zone

CHUNGKING IS EXPOSED

Nine Divisions Wiped Out, Eight Crippled, by Nippon Forces in Only Thirty Days

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HUPEH FRONT, June 2.—The so-called Chiang Kai-shek line in the enemy's sixth war zone, where Chiang had placed his picked troops, and which, because it was situated in a wild mountainous area, he had called impregnable, has been smashed and crushed to nothingness by our summer offensive, and Chiang's picked troops have been dealt an annihilative blow. That being the case Chungking's frontal defenses have been taken down and Chungking is exposed completely to our advancing forces.

Within 30 days since they started their advance the Japanese Forces completely annihilated nine divisions, made up of about 90,000, of the enemy's 29th Army Corps, 10th Army Corps, and Yangtze Defense Corps totalling 17 divisions, about 170,000, and dealt annihilative blow to the remaining eight divisions.

During the first half of the operations up till the present our forces drove through lake, river, and marsh areas and in the second half have conquered mountainous regions far wilder than even those in Shansi. They have overridden all difficulties and are gaining the utmost of war results.

Special Characteristic

What must be noted as a special characteristic of these operations is that the annihilation operations in the Tungting Lake area in the first period, in the area near Sichi Road and west of Kungan in the middle period, and near Pienyen in the last period, all were apparently independent actions but were actually part of a vast, huge-scale campaign. The troops who took part in this campaign had to fight under drastically different conditions: in the first period they fought in river and lake regions, in the second, in valleys, and in the third in the mountains. In spite of such difficulties the troops carried out new fighting methods, hit the enemy where he was not expecting to be hit, and without letting up and without giving the enemy time to make a stand, pushed and blasted forward. Thus up to the last the enemy was unable to comprehend which way our assault was to be directed and a serious error arose in the enemy's leadership of the fighting.

Smash Four Divisions

In the first period the Japanese Forces made as if they were pointing for the reduction of Anhsiang and Nanhsien and pushing from north to south, and with another unit working around Tungting Lake, trapped and annihilated on the shores of Tungting, four enemy divisions; the 2nd and 19th Army Corps' 15th, 77th, 101st and newly organized 5th division.

Following these operations the Imperial Forces surged in a position pointing for Changteh and our air units quickly raided Chanteh, Tsinshih, Fenghsien, and Shihmen and warned the inhabitants from the sky to flee immediately to areas south of Changteh. Thus the enemy came to the hasty conclusion that the objective of our advance was Changteh, strengthened the lines at Tsinshih and Fenghsien, ordered the inhabitants to evacuate, and went hysterically to work on defensive action.

With this setup, our forces turned westward, then without bothering with Tsinshih and Fenghsien, went north and reduced Kungan and, together with the Units advancing southward crossing the Yangtze, annihilated five enemy divisions, the newly organized 23rd, the 43rd, 118th, 121st and 55th. Because of the lightning Japanese action not one of the enemy forces near Tsinshih was able to go to the rescue, and, concentrating on strengthening the defenses of that city, the enemy forces watched their comrades being wiped out.

Foe Errors Continue

The enemy's errors still continued. The enemy thought that with this an end had come to the Japanese advance. But the Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt, Churchill Guilty Of Making Empty Promises

Even Their Closest Allies Are Now Cautious of Their Statements; Australia and Chungking Still Clamoring for Assistance

By a Diplomatic Commentator

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill seem to be quite talented in making "empty promises." In fact, since the outbreak of the present World War, they have made so many false promises that today even their closest allies are so cautious as not to lend their ears so easily to what they say.

Perhaps the most outstanding empty promise which they have made is the establishment of the so-called second front on the European Continent. Obviously with the intention of currying the favor of the Soviet Union, the second-front issue was frequently taken up at various Anglo-American conferences such as at Casablanca and in Washington, but none of them appears to have yielded any tangible result.

In the light of the present North African situation, the leaders of the Washington and London Governments may think that it is comparatively an easy job to land on the European Continent, but it is an undeniable fact that the coastal defense of the Mediterranean has been considerably strengthened of late by the Axis armies. The United States and Britain should know that Germany and Italy of today are entirely different from what they were in the last World War. Both of these Powers are now equipped with tremendous man and material power, and are ready to smash the enemies of mankind if they ever attempt to invade their territories, whether it be from the east or south.

It is quite interesting for observers to note that on top of the obvious difficulty of forming the second front, the United States and Britain are quite embarrassed over their incapability in rendering substantial assistance to Chungking and Australia. As regards the aid to Chungking, both Roosevelt and Churchill are noisily stressing the necessity of reopening the Burma Road. But as long as the Japanese Forces stand on strict guard in Burma and the Burmese people offer their fullest support to the Japanese, the Anglo-Americans' dream will surely end in a mere dream. Then Australia has time and again received empty verbal promises from Britain and the United States in regard to the maintenance of the safety of her soil.

But what about the present plight of the so-called "Orphan of the Pacific!" As the Australian Air Minister spoke in Melbourne several days ago, the ever-strengthening Japanese positions in the South Pacific are seriously menacing Australia. He has raised a pitiful cry that the Australian forces, in the absence of assistance from the United States and Britain, have not the slightest chance of winning victory over the indomitable Japanese Forces.

Thus the anti-Axis Powers are now struggling frantically to shake off internal and external troubles with no definite prospects of succeeding in their vain attempts.

CHINESE REDS AGREE TO SUPPORT SOVIET

Chiang Is Completely Ignored By Communists in Their New Emergency Move

Though jolted severely by the dissolution of the Third International and unable to reach an agreement for some time on what steps to take, the Chinese Communists, in an emergency meeting held on May 26, finally came to the decision to support the move taken by the Soviet Union, a Nanking June 3 dispatch to Domei discloses.

Following the emergency meeting held at Yenan, the Chinese Communists opened a directors' meeting, recognized the resolution made at the meeting, and heard a report by Mao Tse-tung in regard to the dissolution of the Third International. The substance of the decision reached by the Chinese Communists follows:

Chinese Reds' Decisions

1. The Chinese Communists support completely the Soviet move and will dissolve all duties fixed by the Third International decided at its conferences.

2. The Comintern's historical mission has now been completed. The Chinese Communists have worked for a Chinese Communist revolution since 1924 but the international situation has now become complex and it has become impossible to carry on the labor movement with existent organizations. Thus we must take in consideration our special racial characteristics and historical conditions and solve all problems from the individual standpoint of the Chinese Communists. We must carry out a vast mass mobilization aimed at an establishment of an anti-Fascist front, and thus gain final victory.

3. At a time when it has been proven that the past policies of the Chinese Communists have been right, we have come to strengthen further our confidence and building ability in spite of the dissolution of the Third International. Thus the Chinese Communists must strengthen further the ties between the party and the masses and increase the fighting power of the party.

4. We must unite with the Kuo-

(Continued on Page 2)

COAL STRIKE IN U.S. WORST SINCE WAR

War Labor Board Member Complains to Roosevelt; All Industry Threatened

The strike of the mine workers in the United States, which is now threatening to stop the wheels of American industry, is the worst since the Pearl Harbor debacle, it was complained by Wayne Morris of the National War Labor Board in a meeting at the White House on Wednesday night, when President Roosevelt summoned Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Undersecretary of the Interior Alvin Watts, Director of the Mobilization Board George Shead, Frank Graham and Wayne Morris of the National War Labor Board, representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, and others for a labor parley, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Situation Worsens

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—The American coal miners' strike is going from bad to worse. Reports reaching here from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky states say that almost all coal miners under the command of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, are on strike and the complete paralysis of coal mines in these states is barely being prevented by a small number of miners not belonging to the union.

Observers say that, in case no satisfactory agreement is reached between the government and Lewis within the next 48 hours, Roosevelt may resort to some radical steps to force the miners back to their work or confiscate all funds of the strikers' union.

Apparently to present the strikers as betrayers, Roosevelt caused the Labor Department to announce the statistics revealing losses engendered by the strike. The statistics show that the lost man days in April had been the largest since the commencement of the current War and are far more than the lost man-days of April which totalled 675,000,

MANHOOD BODY IS ENCOURAGED BY FUMIO GOTO

Sub-Leaders of Regional Corps Addressed by Chief in Hall of Rule Aid Association

MAIN PRINCIPLES OUTLINED

More Solidarity Among Members and Unity Between Central, Local Groups Urged

Pointing out that the Dai Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps movement is a national-historic one that must be conducted with all the vigor and organic efficiency such a movement calls for, Fumio Goto, leader of the Corps, in his address to a meeting of the sub-leaders of the various regional corps held in the main hall of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Thursday morning, urged the strengthening of the unity and coordination of efforts between the central and local members of the organization.

The great spirit animating the Manhood Corps movement, he said, is to clarify the fundamental principle of the national polity, to complete the high-geared total war structure of the nation and to concentrate and invoke the total national strength. He then delineated the main principles of the movement as follows:

Main Principles Given

(1) The policy of rigorous selection exercised in the enlistment of members is to be extended to the whole organization and to the personnel affairs of the organization. This is to be supplemented by intensified training.

(2) The characteristic feature of the Manhood Corps is that it is to be the executive and propelling force in the enforcement of national policy. Initiative and invention are to be called into play to combine and push forward the various national organizations.

(3) The character of the Manhood Corps as a single, unified organization for the whole country should be made manifest through increased solidarity among members, strengthening of unity and coordination between the central and local members and nation-wide development of the movement in concrete forms.

Mr. Goto's speech, in substance, follows:

"In the one year and a half that the Corps has been at work since its inception it has completed the adjustment of its fundamental organization and since the spring of this year the executive personnel of the body has been renovated. In the light of the experience gained by past work, it has been able more clearly to grasp its own aims and methods and it is now ready to get into action in real earnest.

"We are now face to face with a situation in which the total strength of the nation must be concentrated on the war. Accompanying the determined policies of the Government, all national movements must be conducted with equal determination. The 1,400,000 members of the Corps must, therefore, rise as one man to

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMA MAKES BIG PROGRESS DURING 1 YEAR

Cooperating With Japan Economically and Politically in War Efforts

BA MAW PUSHES AIMS

All Industries Humming With Activity—Co-Prosperity Ideal Fostered

Domei

RANGOON, June 2.—On the eve of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Burmese Military Administration on June 3 of last year, Motoshige Osako, Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the Burmese Military Administration, today declared that during the past one year Burma has made remarkable progress in both the political and economic fields for active cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. "Not only has the wartime structure of the country been consolidated but also the political consciousness of the Burmese people has been further enhanced in preparation for the promised independence this year," he said.

Reviewing the achievements of the past one year under the Military Administration, Mr. Osako declared that the civil administration has been greatly extended throughout the entire country under the zealous efforts of Dr. Ba Maw and other leading members of the civil administrative organ.

Building New Burma

"Following the formation of the Dobama Sinyetha League," he declared, "the unification of public opinion within the country has been steadily effected, and the absence of racial solidarity during the days of British rule has been rectified, with the result that the construction of a new Burma with racial harmony now may be said to have commenced.

"In order to secure peace and order, which is being promoted under the guidance of the Japanese Forces, it seems advisable to renovate the provincial police system and send out able policemen to the interior regions.

"Satisfactory progress is being made in development and revival of industries, along with the restoration of the transportation system following repair of railways, roads and bridges with the active cooperation of the native inhabitants."

Regarding rice, the chief staple crop of Burma, Mr. Osako explained that various measures concerning its collection, storage and distribution are being taken.

Prices Are Stabilized

"Stabilization of commodity prices as well as standard prices for daily necessities is being effected by means of fixed prices, while anti-inflation measures have been adopted in the way of economy and absorption of purchasing power through the establishment of the Burma People's Bank and the revival of lotteries.

"Japanese military scrip enjoys the absolute confidence of the native inhabitants, and there is no disparity whatever between the local currency and military scrip."

In the field of education, stress is being laid on the propagation of the Japanese language, the eradication of

(Continued on Page 2)

Hokkaido Engineer's Novel Invention Will Help in Preventing Forest Fires

Satoru Aoyama, an engineer attached to the Forestry Department of the Hakodate Municipality, Hokkaido, has invented a novel device, an electro-magnetic hygrometer, which is considered valuable in preventing forest fires, it was learned Wednesday.

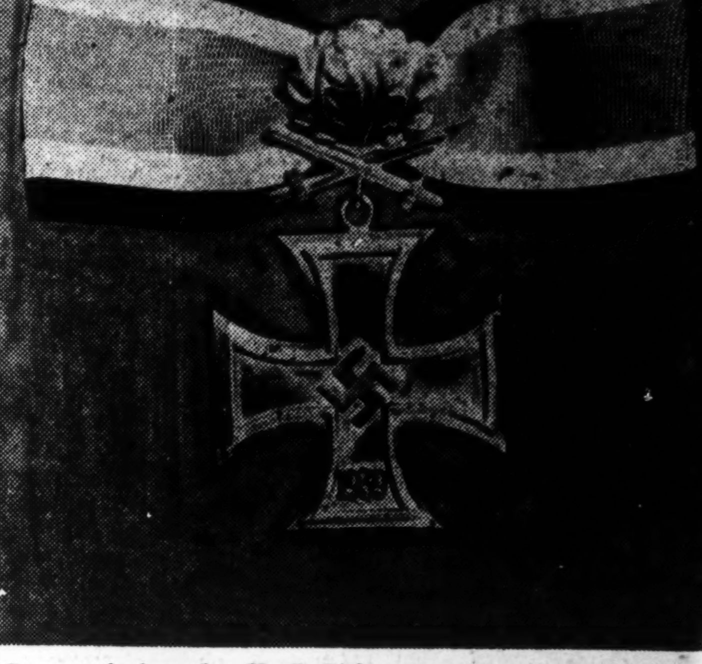
The new invention consists, in part, of a reversible electro-magnetic shutter, which accurately records humidity at every second of the day. It would help in ascertaining atmospheric conditions dangerous for causing forest-fires and thereby would be of use in warning forest-keepers when and where to dispatch guards.

Hints for the new invention, which took him nearly ten years to complete, were provided on noting a peculiar atmospheric condition which occurs in the mountainous regions when a high pressure center moves over an high altitude and causes a storm to blow in the direction of the low pressure center over a mountain slope. Whilst temperature showed a rise of one degree Fahrenheit with a drop in altitude of every one hundred meters, it was paralleled with a decline in humidity by 10 per cent. Such a wind, would become the so-called hot wind when it reached ground level.

According to the inventor, temperature of standing timbers in forest at about 9 o'clock in the evening is normally higher than the atmospheric temperature at mid-day and moreover, the temperature of cypress, larch-trees, chestnut-trees at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon is generally two degrees Fahrenheit higher than the atmospheric temperature. Forests would ignite when humidity is about 70 per cent but devastating fire is not likely to result therefrom.

The danger is greatest when humidity falls as low as 30 per cent or lower, for then a fire, once started, would run wild beyond control, and that is why people living in forests generally take utmost care in the handling of fire at about two in the afternoon.

To Honor Hero



German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer to Japan, accompanied by Naval Attache Paul Wenneker and Air Attache von Gronau, will call on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry at 9:30 a.m. today and present the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords (above) which Chancellor Adolf Hitler has presented to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

ITALIAN SPIRIT HIGH DESPITE ENEMY RAID

Enmity Rises for Killing of Students and Blind Bombing Of Cathedral, Seminary

Despite the inhuman bombings conducted by the ruthless anti-Axis air units on Italian cities, blindly hurling missiles at non-military establishments such as cathedrals and theological schools and causing numerous casualties among innocent civilians, the morale of the Italian people is only being heightened with enmity in their grim determination to avenge their deaths, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

During one week beginning from May 22, enemy bombers blindly dropped 3,000,000 pounds of explosives on Sicily, Sardinia, Pantellaria and Southern Italy and again repeated their dastardly attacks on the same areas on Wednesday.

In retaliation for the wanton attacks, Axis air forces bombed the British mainland and the Isle of Wight and in a furious encounter downed seven enemy planes over the Strait of Dover.

Continuing their vigorous bombing, Axis planes with bases in Italy pounded the enemy positions in Tunisia on Wednesday and also raided Malta Island setting afire military installations.

Meanwhile, according to a report from Rome dated Tuesday, numerous civilians were killed and injured in the atrocious enemy raid made on Naples on Sunday when the anti-Axis marauders deliberately bombed churches and sanatoriums. Already Naples has been bombed more than 70 times.

Milan was also subjected to the blind raid of the ruthless enemy flyers, and a cathedral which sustained a direct hit was partially damaged. Due to the violent repercussion of the explosion, the foundation of the mammoth structure sank into the earth.

In the devastating raid that was made on Reggio, a theological school received a direct hit of a deadly enemy missile and was reduced to ashes. Numerous students were killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, more than 80 of the enemy planes were downed by the Axis air forces in the skies over Pantellaria Island, while 20 enemy machines were downed over Sardinia and Sicily.

YOSHIDA HEADS LABOR BODY

Shigeru Yoshida, member of the House of Peers and former Welfare Minister was on Wednesday named president of the newly organized Dai Nippon Labor Service Association at its inaugural meeting. The function was attended by about 1,500 representatives of the 1,300,000 day laborers and their contractors throughout the country.

Other officials of the Association are Seiya Mishima, former vice-president of the Military Relief Board of the Welfare Ministry, as director-in-chief, Tsurukichi Maruyama, member of the House of Peers, and Major-General Takayoshi Matsumuro as full-time advisers.

THAI PREMIER PAYS RESPECTS TO HERO

Jaiyanama Delivers Message Of Condolence to Tojo on Demise of Yamamoto

A message of condolence sent here by Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songhkram of Thailand on the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was conveyed to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo by Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Direk Jaiyanama, who visited the Prime Minister at his official residence on Thursday at 1:15 p.m. accompanied by Major-General S. P. Amatayakun, Military Attache, Captain P. Saengchuto, Naval Attache, and C. Samitawet, Secretary of the Thai Embassy.

The Thai Premier's telegram follows:

"His Excellency
General Hideki Tojo
Prime Minister of Japan

On the 5th of June 1943, on the occasion of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, I have the honor to convey through your kind intermediary, to Your Excellency's Government, the expression of profound grief and sympathy of His Majesty's Government at the death of the distinguished son of Japan. In this sad event, I associate myself with the mourning of the Imperial Japanese Government and the Japanese people. I am more than confident that the entire Thai nation is also sharing in the general mourning of the death of so great a hero of Japan.

(signed)
Field-Marshal
P. Phibun Songhkram."

Tsai Presents Decoration

Ambassador Tsai Pei of the Chinese National Government, accompanied by members of his staff, called on the Navy Ministry yesterday afternoon and delivered to Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada the Special Order of Tung Kwang, China's highest decoration, for the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. The shining award was immediately carried to the Suikosha in Shiba-ku and placed beside the remains of the late Fleet Admiral.

Churchill's Trip Rumored

Although reports have been circulated in various European countries that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has departed for Moscow, a wire from London says that the British Government is withholding all information, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Soviet Losses Huge

Staggering losses were suffered by the Soviets in the vigorous raids made on Kursk in five successive onslaughts by large German formations of some 500 planes, seriously crippling railway facilities and military installations, it was disclosed by a Moscow broadcast on Thursday, according to a Domei dispatch.

STATE FUNERAL FOR NAVY HERO ON TOMORROW

Preliminary Rites Scheduled Today at Hibiya Park and Tama Cemetery

YAMAMOTO SHRINE PLANNED

Governor of Niigata Prefecture and Others Project Memorial Hall

Rites preliminary to the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto will be conducted by the members of the State Funeral Committee under the chairmanship of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, formerly Prime Minister, at both the funeral ground and cemetery from 1 p.m. today in preparation for the solemn event of June 5 to take place in Hibiya Park.

At the State funeral, an Imperial Messenger will burn incense and pray before the catafalque to do supreme honor to the great dead. On this day all the 100,000,000 people of Japan will offer their invocation that the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral may rest in peace as one of the great guardian deities of this country.

Their thoughts will turn to that memorable December 8, 1941 when some of the officers and men under the late Fleet-Admiral reversed the relative defense-offense positions of the United States and Japan at a single blow and to the Battle off Malay, the Battle of the Coral Sea and other brilliant exploits of the great sailor. The State funeral will be the occasion for revivifying in the hearts of all Japanese the immortal deeds of the late Fleet-Admiral and the superb fighting spirit that he left undying in the naval tradition by his heroic end.

Niigata People Come

Leading officials and citizens of Niigata prefecture and the city of Nagaoka, the native prefecture and city of the late Fleet-Admiral, including Governor Shohei Doi and Mayor Kohei Matsuda, met at the Nippon Club in Marunouchi Thursday morning to make arrangements for the preservation of the house of Kono, the birthplace of the late naval hero, the collection of a fund of ¥1,000,000 or more for the education of promising would-be admirals, the erection of a Yamamoto Shrine and the building of a Yamamoto Memorial Hall.

They came to Tokyo to attend the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral and to discuss these undertakings. It was decided at the meeting that Governor Doi and others should come to Tokyo again toward the end of this month to hold the first session of the Yamamoto Memorial Enterprises Preparations Committee.

Baron Kishichiro Okura will represent the Niigata men in Tokyo at the State funeral.

The rites of the State funeral started on Tuesday when the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral were removed to a Japanese-style room which had been turned into the state room at the Navy Club where they have been lying since they were brought to Tokyo.

Today a messenger of His Majesty the Emperor will visit the Navy Club and read a funeral address before the late Fleet-Admiral's remains.

Service at Tama

On June 6, the day after the State funeral, services will be held at the grave in the Tama cemetery. They will bring the rites of the State funeral to a close.

Details of the various functions that constitute the State funeral follow.

Friday, June 4:

At 2 p.m. Admiral Yonai, Chairman of the State Funeral Committee, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Chief Ritualist for the State funeral, others concerned in the services, the chief mourner, and relations of the deceased Fleet-Admiral will take their seats.

At 2:10 p.m. a messenger of His Majesty the Emperor will arrive. He will deliver offerings and sacred trees, presents from His Imperial Majesty.

Masahisa Taito, acting for the chief mourner, will receive the Imperial presents. These will be placed in the state room by Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Vice-Chairman of the Funeral Committee.

Then the Imperial messenger will proceed to the state room and read an Imperial funeral address. He will then offer a branch of the sacred tree to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral.

The chief mourner will offer his

(Continued on Page 2)

MANY YOUTHS EAGER TO ENTER ARMY LIFE

Military Preparatory Schools Swamped With Applications —Daily Routine Reviewed

Inspired by the heroic deaths of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, Commander of the Japanese Garrison at Attu Island, and bent on the determination to serve the nation in the thick of fighting to attain victory in the current war, Military Preparatory Schools have been daily swamped with thousands of new applicants with the commencement of accepting application for entrance into the schools from June 1.

Those who were born between April 2, 1929 and April 1, 1931 and are physically fit are qualified as applicants with the physical examination taking place from November 11 to last till the end of the same month.

Applicants passing the examination will become qualified to undertake written examinations which begin on December 1 to last for three days in Japanese language, composition, mathematics, geography, history and science.

Tokyo School Popular

The Military Preparatory School at Toyamadai, Tokyo, is annually sending out competent, brave and daring young fighters who are adequately trained to shoulder the destiny of the nation. A survey of the daily routine of the students of the school is enough to convince anyone as to its effectivity in moulding youths into most reliable and capable warriors.

When war fire is raging in the freezing northern areas as well as in epidemic-infested tropical regions, the students of the Military Preparatory School are exerting their utmost in their studies and trainings, both physical and spiritual; ardently looking forward to the day when they will start out as fighters to actual battlefields.

The School was first founded in Yokohama in 1869 with the purpose of teaching French and two years later, it was moved to Tokyo and was named, Military School. In 1896 with the view of producing capable officers, the same school was placed under the regulations concerning military preparatory schools and in the following year it was formally installed as the Tokyo Military Preparatory School.

The day's schedule commences at 5:10 a.m. when the students get up and hurriedly get ready for morning worship. Breathing deeply the clear morning air, they pay homages to the Imperial Palace, Grand Shrines of Ise and the Yasukuni Shrine. Then, turning in the direction where their parents reside, they each pay respects to the souls of their ancestors and parents. The reading of the Imperial Precepts to the Soldiers and Sailors, the inspection of their respective arms, roll-call, morning salutation, and physical exercises bring the early morning activities to a close. After breakfast at 6:20 a.m., the students are allowed, 50 minutes to study by themselves. After ten minutes recess, the morning schedule starts at 8 a.m. to last for four consecutive hours.

In the afternoon after 15 minutes rest, they have lunch and some study hours. Two hours every afternoon are devoted to military arts, physical exercises and manual works. After bath, they have supper. At 7 p.m., they begin to study which lasts till 8:30 p.m.

Remember Soldiers' Codes

At the end of their home work, they have some time for meditation to reflect on their conducts during the day in accordance with the five principles, which follows; first, Die for purity and loyality and abide by righteousness; second, Be frank and obey orders willingly; third, To honor integrity and maintain good conduct; fourth, Fulfill your duty and do not crave for selfish gain, and fifth, Be brave and respect honor. Thus, they daily renew their resolution to develop their good tendencies and discard anything contrary to those five principles.

After evening roll-call, they write diaries and at 9:20 p.m. they go to bed.

During the year, they have special outings either to the old battlefields or the birthplaces of great men and as special functions, they hold athletic meet, literary performances, go on camping and swimming excursions. In consideration of their nostalgic feeling being away from their parents, a birthday party is held once every month joyfully attended by all the staff members of the school.

Thus being brought up amid the strict, yet kind and warm atmosphere, these boys are daily trained to become strong and courageous defenders of the nation.

Manchou Decorations To Admiral Yamamoto Are Handed by Envoy

The Grand Order of the Lanhua with the Grand Cordon which had been conferred by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo upon the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was duly delivered by Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching to Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry Thursday morning. The decorations were immediately placed before the altar of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto at the Navy Club.

STATE FUNERAL SET FOR SATURDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

thanks to the Imperial messenger.

At 2:30 p.m. a messenger of Her Majesty the Empress will arrive. He will deliver a grant of money toward funeral expenses and sacred trees, presents of Her Imperial Majesty. Then he will proceed to the state room and offer a branch of the sacred tree.

At 2:50 p.m. a messenger of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will arrive. He will deliver a grant of money toward funeral expenses and sacred trees, presents of Her Imperial Majesty. He will proceed to the state room, offer a branch of the sacred tree, and leave to return.

Then the chief mourner and others will pay homage at the state room. The offerings will be removed.

The ceremony marking the grant of an Imperial funeral address will be over about 3:15 p.m.

The evening will see the ceremony of placing the tablet of the late Fleet-Admiral. "Admiral Yonai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, the chief mourner, and others will take their seats at 7:30 p.m.

While musicians, attached to the Imperial Household Department, are playing, the bamboo screen for the altar will be rolled up. Offerings will be made.

Admiral Shiozawa, Chief Ritualist will read a funeral address. Then the chief mourner and relatives of the departed will pay homage.

The offerings will be removed while music is played.

The ceremony will be over about 8 p.m.

Saturday, June 5:

At 7 a.m. Admiral Yonai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, the chief mourner, and others will take their seats. Then the services before the coffin will be performed. They will be similar to the ceremony of placing the tablet. They will be finished about 7:30 a.m.

The funeral procession will leave the Navy Club at 8:50 a.m. after a ceremony marking the departure of the funeral carriage from the club building.

The funeral procession will arrive at the Funeral Hall in Hibiya Park at 9:45 a.m.

By 8:30 a.m. persons privileged to be present at the funeral will have arrived at the Public Hall which will be the resting place, having entered the park through the Saiwai gate.

There will be a guard of honor taking up its position at the Funeral Hall.

Before 9 a.m. relatives of the late Fleet-Admiral, persons specially connected with him, the Ministers of State, other highly placed officials, and foreign acquaintances of the departed hero, will be seated in the pavilions on each side of the Funeral Hall.

Upon the arrival of the funeral procession at the Funeral Hall the coffin will be taken to the pavilion of the religious service.

The pavilion will be decorated for the services which will follow. About 10 a.m., when the decorating will have been finished, the door of bunting will be opened.

At about 10:45 a.m. the chief mourner will pay homage.

Rifle Salute

At this time the guard of honor will sound bugles, and there will be a rifle salute.

Worship by relatives of the departed hero and others attending the funeral will follow.

From noon till 1:30 p.m. people at large will be admitted into the park to pay homage at the pavilion. They are to enter the park through the Nishisaiwai gate.

At 2:30 p.m. the funeral carriage in a procession will leave the park for the cemetery.

The funeral carriage will arrive at the burial place about 3:55 p.m.

The chief mourner and others will cover the coffin with earth after it has been lowered into the grave.

At about 5:55 p.m. offerings will be made at the grave during a performance of music. An address read by the chief mourner will end the ceremony.

Sunday, June 6:

Services will be held in a pavilion near the late Fleet-Admiral's grave at 8 a.m. They will be over about 8:20 a.m.

At 10:30 a.m. a ceremony will be held by the side of the grave, attended by the chairman of the Funeral Committee, the chief mourner, and others. The Chief Ritualist will read an address. The worship by the chief mourner and others will follow. The services will be over about 11:10 a.m.

The course to be followed by the funeral procession from the Navy Club to the Hibiya Park and from the park to the Tama cemetery has been announced.

At the street with a car-line, the procession will turn to the right, and passing the Kamiya, Nishikubo-Tomoecho and Toranomon car stops. At the corner of the Navy Minister's official residence, it will turn to the right and the Funeral Hall in Hibiya Park will be entered from the west gate of the Hibiya Public Hall.

Following the funeral, the funeral carriage is expected to leave the Funeral Hall for the cemetery at 2:30 p.m.

From the west gate of the Public Hall the procession will turn to the right. Coming to the Kasumigaseki police box, it will turn to the left. At the Toranomon junction it will turn to the right. Passing Tameike and Akasakamitsuke, it will go up the slope at Kinokunizaka. At the Yotsuyamitsuke car-stop, it will turn to the left at the corner at Shinjiku 3-chome. The course then will lie along the Koshu road. The procession is expected to reach the cemetery at 3:50 p.m.

The procession from the Navy Club to the Funeral Hall will be by foot. That from the Funeral Hall to the Tama cemetery will be by automobile.

HEROISM OF SKIPPER ON MERCY SHIP TOLD

Captain Kyoda of Ill-Fated Lisbon Maru Saved Foe Prisoners At Risk of Own Life

The heroic action of Captain Shigeru Kyoda of the ill-fated Lisbon Maru, was revealed by Takeo Iguchi, secretary of the Marine Affairs Board Wednesday.

The Lisbon Maru, a N.Y.K. liner, which sank in the Eastern China Sea last October after receiving several hits by torpedoes released by an enemy submarine, was at the time, transporting enemy war prisoners, continued Mr. Iguchi.

Having done everything possible to save his ship, but in vain, Captain Kyoda jumped into the sea and tried to make for the shore aided by a floating piece of wood when he saw one of the British prisoners of war floundering in the water nearby, close to exhaustion, attempting to swim for the shore. Seeing that the prisoner was on the verge of going down. Captain Kyoda, in complete disregard of himself, swam toward the prisoner and passed him the wooden piece which was his only aid on the seas.

The prisoner after having reached the shore safely was unreserved in his praise of the rescuer. It was this prisoner's story which finally brought to light the heroic deed of Captain Kyoda.

In the meantime, the Captain left unaided on the tossing waves, found another floating log after hard and difficult swimming. He immediately clung to it to rest his exhausted body when he saw another drifting prisoner calling for help.

The Captain's high sense of duty immediately responded without a second's hesitation and forgetting his own state of exhaustion, he again passed the log on which his very life depended, to the helpless prisoner and directed him to the shore.

The Captain subsequently continued to swim for some time in the area where the disaster occurred, helping and directing other toward the shore. With the help of another floating debris and with immeasurable difficulty under his state of exhaustion, he finally reached shore to be almost worshipped by those whom he had saved.

This brave and humane action of Captain Kyoda in saving the lives of British prisoners of war in disregard of his own safety is receiving the most merited and warm praise of governmental and shipping circles here, Mr. Iguchi concluded.

SHANGHAI ACCORD SIGNED

Rights Transferred to Special Municipality

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 3.—Detailed arrangements of the Financial Agreement have been signed today by the Municipal Council of the former International Settlement transferring the administrative power in western Shanghai to the Special Municipality, it was learned.

Under the new agretments, the Western Shanghai Office of the Finance Bureau of the Special Municipality will transact all business concerning health and sanitation in the western Shanghai area in addition to taxation rights which were previously transferred from the Municipal Council.

Manhood Body Is Encouraged By Fumio Goto

(Continued from Page 1)

serve the cause of the organization stinting no sacrifice.

Clarify National Polity

"I need not expatiate on the fact that the supreme policy of the Manhood Corps is to clarify the principle of the national polity and to carry its torch to all corners of the land and of the world, smashing away all the obstacles that might lie in its path. All vestiges of Liberalism must be uprooted and any trace of Anglo-Americanism wiped out, so that a perfect totalitarian structure may be completed. Every member of the Japanese State is to dedicate himself to the cause of His Majesty the Emperor, the nation to concentrate its total energy on the development of the highest efficiency on the priorities basis and to consolidate the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan at the pivotal center. The United States and Britain must be overthrown and the holy task of disseminating the great principle of Hakko Ichiu must be carried out at giant strides. In such undertakings lie the manifold duties of the Manhood Corps and the significance of the so-called Showa Renovation.

"It is in accordance with such principles that the Corps must, this year, elucidate and establish its platform and schedule and to cause them to spread over and exude throughout the country and extend overseas. It must also launch on an epochal ideological policy, to mobilize the organization and executive force of the Corps so that the Japanese spirit may fill the home, shop, factory, farm and every nook and corner of the land and overseas areas. This will consolidate the ideological foundation for the fusion and unification of the Greater East Asiatic peoples and lay the foundation for the dissemination of the Imperial Way to the rest of the world. The Corps intends to go into full activity this summer.

Emphasize Fundamental Nature

"The fundamental nature of the Corps, that it is the nuclear, executive and propelling organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement, composed of picked and leader elements of the various areas and vocations and a band of comrades joined in the common cause of Imperial rule assistance, Showa Renovation and successful prosecution of the war, must be emphasized more than ever this year. While it is the task of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to guide and control all the regional and vocational national organizations for assisting His Majesty the Emperor in the conduct of State affairs, the Corps is an organization of the middle stratum of the leader elements of the nation for the first-line enforcement of policies, setting examples to the rest of the people by their own actions and taking the lead in all national movements. In this way it is inseparably connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association although fulfilling different functions. It is thus essentially different in nature from such other subsidiary organizations of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as the Associations for Service to the Nation through Industry, through Commerce and through Agriculture, the Boys and Youth Corps, district and village associations.

"It is the unmatched executive force displayed by the Corps that distinguishes it from other Imperial rule assistance bodies. For instance, in elections, increased production, rice delivery, firewood delivery, savings, people's sanitation and other activities immediately connected with the living of the people it has achieved considerable results. It is hoped that this year an even greater efficiency and efficacy would be manifested through initiative and invention.

"The movement of the Corps is a national-historic one but its activities must not be hampered by abstract formulas or rendered trivial by mechanical routine.

"I hope that all of you local leaders will guide and incite the members under your respective charges in full understanding of the principles I have explained so as to contribute epochally to the nation-wide advance of the Corps movement."

Blaze Way

Following Mr. Goto's speech, Tatsuo Yamada, director of the central headquarters of the Corps, after paying the supreme tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the officers and men who made their heroic stand at Attu, outlined the spirit of work and the fields of activities of the Corps for the year, emphasizing the fact that not only must the Corps endeavor to secure the faithful enforcement of the Government's policies but must even blaze the way for it. He also stressed the importance of training of the people both in mind and body and intensified activity to assure increased production.

The directors of the secretarial bureaus of the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the sub-leaders of the regional corps belonging to the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps now in Tokyo for conferences were guests of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at noon Thursday.

The Prime Minister, in speech, said that this was time for action, not arguments, and the whole nation must translate into action their profound gratitude toward the loyal and valiant officers and men at the front. He was glad to note that the subleaders of the regional corps gathered for the conference renewed their vow to set examples to the rest of the people in self-dedication to the national cause. He concluded by expressing the Government's confidence in their efficacy and efficiency.

EURASIANS TREATED CRUELLY BY BRITISH

Exhorts Compatriots, Malaians That Heartless Enemy Not Protecting Livelihood

Domei

HONGKONG, June 1.—British ill treatment of the Eurasians and Malaians of British nationality, who had fled from Hongkong to Macao under the British assurance of the protection of their livelihood, was exposed in a recent article contributed by a Eurasian to the Hongkong News published in Macao.

According to the article, before the outbreak of the present war the Eurasians of British nationality had been assured of protection from the British authorities wherever they went. Saying that it was this assurance that induced the Eurasians to flee to Macao upon the outbreak of the war, the writer of the article charged that their request for such protection to the British authorities in Macao was mercilessly turned down.

No aid has been forthcoming for even one meal a day, in contrast to the fact that all born Englishmen are being accorded adequate protection.

In view of the failure of the British authorities to make any reply to the protests of the Eurasians against this negligence, the latter attempted to stage a demonstration within the British Consulate which was, however, suppressed, the article disclosed, adding that similar requests by Malaians of British nationality were also completely ignored.

Declaring that the British authorities have turned a deaf ear to every appeal for human treatment, the writer concluded with a call upon his fellow Asiatics to abandon all thoughts of receiving protection of livelihood from the British authorities.

Burma Makes Big Progress During 1 Year

(Continued from Page 1)

Anglo-American thought and the fostering of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity ideal, he said, adding that 50 Japanese language schools are scheduled to be established during this year and that 10 Japanese instructors dispatched by the Japanese Education Ministry will shortly arrive in Burma.

Vocational schools for the training of seamen and of shipbuilders have been opened and are being operated by the Maritime Affairs Bureau, he explained.

"With the establishment of the bureaus of telegraphic administration and postal administration, communication services are being steadily extended, while health and sanitation has been promoted by the activities of the Volunteer Relief Corps and the establishment of private hospitals, with the result that the number of victims of cholera, pest, malaria and small pox is steadily decreasing," he stated.

Referring to the anti-air raid system adopted by the people, Mr. Osako explained that on December 13, 1942, a Defense Liaison Conference was established in each defense district.

Volunteer fire squads, volunteer relief corps, anti-air raid vigilance squads, and other corps for the safeguarding of railways, highways, airfields and oil pipe lines have been organized throughout the whole country, he said, and backed by the native princes and chiefs of towns, villages and cities, these defense organizations which are formed by young men will play in many ways a great role in the construction of a New Burma.

Glider Field at Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, June 3.—A glider airfield, the first of its kind in Manchoukuo, will be constructed on the western bank of the Itung River in the suburb of Hsinking, it was learned today. Office buildings, a special training ground as well as the regular hangars will be provided at the new airfield. The construction work will commence shortly for which ¥500,000 has been granted by the authorities.

Chiang Makes Fatal Blunder In Generalship

(Continued from Page 1)

turning for the third time began a swift advance deep into Pashan Ranges to the northwest. This area was a natural fort, the impregnable fortress of the enemy 6th war zone, and was for long years the stamping grounds of the Yangtze Defense Corps. And the enemy did not dream that the Japanese would push to this area. This was the enemy's serious mistake.

Moving crack troops into action, the Japanese Forces crossed the Yangtze and from a point across from Ichang penetrated the enemy's fortified line. Completely overturning the enemy's expectations, the Imperial Forces encircled the enemy in the difficult mountain region and dealt a severe blow to the main strength of the 86th and 94th Army Corps of the Yangtze Defense Corps. Thus it was proved by these operations that the mountain wall before Chungking, which it heretofore had regarded as impregnable, constituted no barrier to the Japanese Forces and gave them overwhelming confidence.

Enemy Air Force Inferior

In the last part of the operations, from May 27, the enemy moved out its carefully nursed air force. The enemy air force showed activity hitherto unseen in various areas, but this only showed that our operations had succeeded in drawing out the enemy's last weapon in attempting a general counter-offensive. The pilots of the enemy air force were terribly inferior and just by our ground batteries more than 10 have already been confirmedly shot down.

During the time these operations were taking place, the Navy opened the river route between Yochow and Shasi. The result of this will be that the abundant resources of Hunan, especially, cotton, rice, and other cereals will flow to the peace zones. The solid holding of the upper waterway is of great importance economically.

Chinese Reds Agree To Support Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

mintang and all others on the front fighting against Japan and win in the war against Japan and her allies.

Chiang Kai-shek Ignored

In looking over these points it is found that the Chinese Communists have made a clear decision on what way to follow in the future; That although in point 2 the Chinese Reds say that they worked for a revolution since 1924, from the standpoint of the Kuomintang, the Chinese Reds were the ones who brought about internal warfare for ten years; they say nothing about protecting Chiang Kai-shek, and say that they will continue to solve all problems from their own standpoint. This will be something Chungking will not like; Chungking has always handled the Chinese Communists as an internal problem and now with the Chinese Reds' connections with the Soviet cut off on the surface it will be further free to handle them without fearing friction with the Soviet. It is believed that Chungking will move out and apply considerable pressure on the Chinese Reds.

Considering the dissolution of the Third International, Chungking has merely stated that it has brought brightness to the future relations with the Soviet. And the Chinese Reds fearing Chiang pressure have brought out self-praise of their past activities and even have been suggesting cooperation with the Kuomingtang, thus hoping to hide its weak points and escape pressure. From these points it is believed that the dissolution of the Third International was a considerably critical blow to the Chinese Communists. Chungking demands upon the Chinese Communists, it is believed, will overwhelm the demands made by the Reds on Chungking. The situation is the most delicate since the dissolution of the new fourth army.

MARUYAMA NAMED DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Succeeds Fumio Goto in Rule Aid Body After Interview With Premier

Tsurukichi Maruyama, member of the House of Peers, Thursday was appointed Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association succeeding Fumio Goto, who had been concurrently holding that post in addition to the vice-presidency of the Association, as a result of an interview with Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who is the President of the Association.

His appointment to that important post is significant in consideration of the fact that the basic political structure of Japan will be pushed ahead on the triumvirate of the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Asscіation. With the recent entry of Mr. Goto into the Tojo Cabinet as State Minister he had to resign his concurrent post as Director-General, which is the busiest position in the Association. Mr. Maruyama's appointment thus has been realized.

Mr. Maruyama used to be Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Chosen Government-General and deputy-mayor of Tokyo. He was appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board in April, 1929, at the time of the Hamaguchi Cabinet and on resigning with that Cabinet was appointed member of the House of Peers. He also holds many important public posts. It was only two days ago that he was appointed permanent adviser to the newly-organized Dai Nippon Labor Service Association.

MAZE RESIGNS POSITION

Quits Customs Post But Made Chiang's Financial Adviser

Sir Frederick William Maze, inspector-general of maritime customs under Chungking control, recently tendered his resignation to the Chungking authorities, but in view of his services, he was in turn made a financial adviser to the Chungking regime, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei, in relaying a report from Chungking.

Maze held his former post since 1929, but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in 1941 and the subsequent loss of maritime power in Chungking he had been holding a "ghost" post.

HONGKONG PUSHES MEMORIAL SCHEME

Monument to Nippon War Dead Taking Shape

Domei

HONGKONG, June 3.—Dedicated to the souls of the Japanese war dead in South China in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, the Soldiers' Monument, which was consecrated with a Shinto ceremony on December 8, last year, is gradually taking shape on Kimberley Hill here.

Subsequent to the consecration ceremony, plans were immediately undertaken to expend about 1,500,000 yen contributed by local Japanese residents and the Soldiers' Monument Society for the project.

The monument will be of ferro-concrete and is to be in the form of the classic character "Hei" meaning soldier. It will be 49 meters high and the area of the base will be 280 square meters. The project is expected to be completed by the end of December this year.

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Super Courage, Genius Mark Admiral Doenitz of Germany

Commander-in-Chief of German Navy Ranks With World's Greatest Seamen; Says Attu Heroism Further Ensures Axis Victory

By YOSHIO MORIYAMA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 31.—Suppose that there is a man in Japan who is Chief of the Navy General Staff and at the same time Navy Minister, and who in addition holds the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station. A man just like him is Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy.

This German Admiral has under his direct control the great German submarine force which is feared by anti-Axis shipping in the oceans of the world.

He is the foremost man of the German Navy in fact as well as in name.

I, the writer of this dispatch, got it into my head to interview this great German Admiral, and had addressed to him a letter containing a number of questions about things on which I had wished to be enlightened, such as the manner in which the Japanese and German Navies are cooperating and the evolving by them of the plans for the development of their joint submarine warfare.

Very Busy Man

The Admiral, one of the busiest men in the Reich, found time to see me on May 31.

This was the first time that he had seen a newspaper man, German or foreign, since he assumed the command of the German Navy.

In the company of Major Fujimura from the naval attache office to the Embassy in Berlin, I called at the German Navy Ministry on the Tilpitz beach in Berlin at 10 a.m.

Admiral Doenitz, who received us in his room, was a tall man. Probably he stood over six feet.

He is young for an Admiral, and is 52 years. He is 16 years the junior of his immediate predecessor in his office.

There was a firm shaking of hands. He had firmly closed lips, and impressed me as a man of few words. I looked into his eyes. They were not cold. There was a glow in them that reassured me.

I thanked him for the kindly feeling the German Navy showed toward the Japanese Navy on the occasion of the recent Navy Day celebrating the victory of the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War and for the message he himself addressed to the Japanese Navy in honor of the day of celebration. I told him about the profound impression his message had produced upon the Japanese people.

Admiral Talks

Then slowly he began to talk about the matters on which I wished to know his views.

He did his talking to me as a soldier rather than a statesman. He spoke straight and earnestly, and there was no doubting his sincerity.

The Admiral began:

"We, officers and men of the German Navy, still are under the influence of the emotions which were aroused in us by the thought of the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. I have a conviction that the composite results of the Japanese Navy in the present war which were given out on the day celebrating the victory of the Battle of the Japan Sea will go down in history as a monument to the fallen Fleet-Admiral.

My motive in addressing the message to the Japanese Navy on the occasion of the Navy Day was the desire to have our feeling toward the Navy of your country and sense of trust in it communicated to your nation.

"It delights me exceedingly that Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff of your country, have been good enough to make a cordial response to my communication."

There was a brief pause.

Tells Conviction on Fighting

Then the Admiral set out unfolding his convictions on the fighting on the seas as it stands today.

The Admiral remarked:

"You have been in Germany since before the outbreak of war. So you are supposed to know what I am going to say.

"Germany was forced by Britain to meet it with a navy that was still in its infancy. The naval strength against which we were pitted was 10 times as great as ours even in the area of the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

"But we never were afraid of the enemy. From the beginning of the war our navy wrested the initiative of action from the enemy. We attacked Scapa Flow, a point of vital importance to Britain. We laid an extensive mine field off the British shores. We sent submarines, battleships, and cruisers into waters across oceans. We outwitted the enemy in occupying points on the Norwegian shores at which the enemy had intended to land troops. In this way we managed to get in a position to threaten the British mainland from the north.

"Subsequently our army and air forces, got a base of utmost importance on the Atlantic coast of the southern wing of the British mainland.

Use Submarines

"With this base in our hands we were able to use our submarines, most dreaded by the British, against the enemy's main artery.

"I think there is no need of recapitulating the results obtained by our submarines in the warfare against the British mainland.

"There was a steady increase in the tempo of the German submarine warfare, adding to the threat to the British mainland.

"In those days America was fondly believing that the application of a bit of pressure against Japan would cow it. Subsequent events showed how fatal to the anti-Axis camp was this American misinterpretation of Japan's mind.

"At last America entered the war. We Germans always have the memory of the stunning blow Japan with its great power, acting with decision, quickly dealt to haughty and overbearing America, and are full of admiration for the Japanese Forces."

Present Grand Spectacle

I availed myself of the pause made by the Admiral to felicitate him on the ties of cooperation that exist among the countries centering round the signatories of the Tripartite Alliance.

There was a radiant smile on the Admiral's face when I told him that he had no words for his admiration for the grand spectacle presented by the German submarine force.

"What you said is true," the Admiral remarked.

"One will come to know the character of the battle which will decide the present war as far as the seas go if one studies the brilliant results of the Japanese Navy and the victories of the German submarine force as a whole.

"Nothing is farther from the truth than that the navies of Japan, Germany, and Italy, the allies, are not in close touch and doing things independently. The navies of the allies are making full use of the advantages accruing to them from their peculiar distribution. Yesterday they were active in the East. Today they are occupied in the West. Everywhere they tie up enemy naval and merchant vessels, and deal with them. By degrees we are drawing the life out of the enemy. The arrangement under which our navies in turn attack the enemy will be the end of his naval strength."

31,500,000 Tons Sunk

I told the Admiral that if my memory did not fail me the Axis navies between them had sunk 31,500,000 tons of enemy merchant vessels since the outbreak of the war.

I hastened to express a wish for the Admiral to give his views on submarine warfare.

The Admiral said: "The tonnage which has been lost by the enemy tells a tale of his inability to meet the situation which finds him losing more ships than he will require if he hopes at all to overcome our power of attacking his vessels. The importance of the point arises from the fact that the enemy has been working feverishly to build more vessels and adopting one measure after another designed to deal with our submarines.

"What gives us encouragement in our warfare against enemy vessels is the thought of the large role Japan is playing in whittling down the enemy's sea strength and of a still larger role Japan is expected to play in this warfare.

Composite Results Vital

"In discussing the war it is important to keep in mind the composite results of the warring countries.

"At a time our results may be small. At another they may be startling. This cannot be helped, since manifold conditions are at work to influence our war effort. What will be the final result of the war? The answer to this question is in the slow yet sure manner in which the Axis submarines are taking the blood out of the enemy."

I drew the Admiral's attention to the talk made by the enemy about having discovered a method of dealing effectively with Axis submarines.

"The position is that the enemy wants to escape while we want to seize him," said the Admiral. "If the enemy has discovered a new method of making good his escape, we, too, have a new method of preventing his escape. There must not be any doubt that we are using new arms almost every day."

As I was hearing the Admiral I remembered a comment on him made by his superior when as the commander of a submarine he was sinking endless enemy vessels in widely separated waters in 1918.

Intrepid Commander

The comment was: "I have not met an intrepid submarine commander like him before. He was torpedoed. He was in collision. He was swept overboard, yet he managed to live and dealt death and destruction to the enemy. If every German submarine were commanded by a dare-devil like Doenitz, nothing would soon be left of our submarine force."

I felt I had been too long with the Admiral.

I hastened to ask him about his opinion on the death of the garrison on Attu Island.

"The heroic death of the garrison is still on my mind," the Admiral said. "The deed of the heroes of Attu has shown to the world that the ancient spirit of samurai is embodied in the officers and men of the Japanese Forces. I have a firm conviction that the action of the Attu heroes will inspire the Japanese Forces to greater heights of determination to win final victory in the war."

NISEI BODY TO HOLD MEETING ON SUNDAY

Delegates From Various Parts Of Japan to Report on Their Activities

A general meeting of the Nisei Association of Nippon will be held next Sunday at 9:30 a.m. at the Meiji University Preparatory School auditorium in Izumi-cho, Setagaya-ku. It will be attended by delegates from all parts of Japan, in addition to members of the Association residing in the Tokyo-Yokohama districts.

The morning session will feature business and financial reports of the year by Wakahisa Yamashita, general secretary. Professor Takizo Matsumoto, director-general, will open the meeting with an address welcoming the delegates and members. Representing the guests Consul-General Muto of the Foreign Ministry will speak.

Formal reports on the activities of the various local chapters will then be given by the representatives from the Kyushu, Chugoku, Kansai and Tohoku regions. Miss Yuki Yamamoto and Sen Nishiyama will explain briefly the activities of the members of the organization and what they have accomplished in the past.

The morning session will be brought to a close with a short musical program consisting of a violin solo by Mrs. Teruko Nogami and a vocal solo by Miss Michiye Takazaki.

In the afternoon, two leading Nisei nines of Tokyo, the Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai and the Nisei Rengo-kai, will clash for the championship of the second semi-annual baseball tournament sponsored by the Association at the Meiji University Preparatory School field.

This tilt is a hold-over from last fall when the two teams, vying for the Sawada Championship Cup, battled to a 9 to 9 tie.

The Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai nine will be the defending champions, having won the first tournament last spring. Their roster includes some of the outstanding student Nisei players.

While both teams have been strengthened since last fall the teams are expected to line-up Sunday with practically the same members who fought to a nip-and-tuck draw last spring. For the Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai club, speed-ball specialist Nakayama is slated to take the mound. Opposing him will be tall southpaw Sawada, ace-hurler of the Rengo-kai team.

The championship tilt will be under the supervision of field-chairman Professor Matsumoto of Meiji.

F.I.C. MODERN ART SHOW OPENED AT MITSUKOSHI

Education Minister and French Ambassador Attend on Opening Day

The French Indo-China Modern Art Exhibition to be held for five days was opened at the Mitsukoshi Art Gallery on Wednesday under the joint auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations, the Ministry of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Board of Information.

The exhibition includes 124 paintings by the modern artists of French Indo-China.

Among the visitors at the exhibition on the first day were Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri as well as French Indo-China students who are now studying in Tokyo including the Annamese sisters Than Thi Lee and Than Thi Dao.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(VII)

Fleet-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato

The Imperial Japanese Navy is now unfolding before the eyes of the world a thrilling series of brilliant victories. The miraculous power and tactics displayed by the Japanese Navy are indeed the objects of wonder to all. Whence this power of the Japanese Navy? There are, to be sure, many factors which account for it, and one of the big factors is to be looked for in the work of some of the great Japanese naval commanders.

Among those whom the Japanese people proudly call "The Fathers of the Japanese Navy" is the late Fleet-Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato whose whole life was singularly devoted to building up the modern Japanese Navy. Captain Takeo Yamagata, who is now a counsellor in the Imperial Household Department, has the following to relate in the Tokyo Shimbun about Fleet-Admiral Kato whom he knew quite intimately.

"It is a well-known fact that Fleet-Admiral Kato was one of the men who, during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, were responsible for the great victories won by the Japanese Navy. In the former war he served as chief gunner on the flagship Yoshino and fired the first shot upon the Chinese North Sea Fleet at the Battle of the Yellow Sea. The accurate and devastating fire from the flagship sank two Chinese ships before the battle was many minutes old, and the fleeing Chinese ship Chingyuan was chased and also sent to the bottom of the Yellow Sea.

In Russo-Japanese War

"In the latter war, the Fleet-Admiral, then a captain, first served under Vice-Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura as a staff member and then under Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of Japan, as the Chief-of-Staff. It was he who advised Fleet-Admiral Togo to swing his fleet into a T-formation in the face of the oncoming enemy, thus gaining an advantageous position for the Japanese Navy in that battle.

"Fleet-Admiral Kato displayed remarkable ability not only as a naval tactician but also as a military administrator as is proved by his becoming Prime Minister of Japan in later years. First he was appointed the Chief of Naval Affairs, then Navy Vice-Minister, and then Navy Minister. He remained in office for eight successive years during which time he directed his main effort toward creating 8-8 fleet for the Japanese Navy.

"Fleet Admiral Kato was appointed Prime Minister after his return from the United States where he discharged his mission as a delegate of Japan at the Washington Naval Conference. As Prime Minister of Japan, he diligently applied himself to the national administration with a tragic but firm determination not to stop working until death should put an end to his career. All the time he was in office he was never blessed with good health, but his spiritual energy carried him through to the end of his life which came at the age of sixty-three.

"Twenty years have elapsed since the death of Fleet-Admiral Kato. His brilliant official life is well known to the public; so in this little story I shall select a few incidents from his private life I observed during my service as his private secretary.

Headstrong During Childhood

"Fleet-Admiral Kato, it is said, being headstrong and quick at fighting when he was a child, gave no little trouble to his parents. However, as he grew to manhood, these characteristics were developed into an indomitable will that would brush aside every obstacle to the accomplishment of his will. He had never been known to show fatigue or discouragement no matter how difficult the way, and he always stood firm until his desire was realized.

"That the Fleet-Admiral was a silent and composed man was known to most people. There were times, during my secretaryship under him, when not a word was exchanged between us although we sat facing each other for hours on end. Yet at times he would make a satiric remark or two that would pierce through to the bone, but his satire was never such as would give an unpleasant feeling to his listeners. He was known to collect cartoons about famous people and pass his judgments on them from time to time. This humorous side of his nature seems to have a certain relation with his inclination toward satiric remarks.

"If I remember correctly, I think it was in 1917 that he was heard one day to remark, as if to himself, 'I have won today though it took no little patience to win' just after he had returned to his official residence from a Diet Session. It seems that he was interpellated mercilessly by Baron Megata concerning his plans for the creation of 8-8 fleet for the Japanese Navy. I presume, being thoroughly versed in his own plans, he could explain everything to the Baron, but very probably he chose to save his interpellator's face at the moment and go on to execute his plans undisturbed. His patience must have been taxed to the limit at that time.

Never Showed His Feelings

"The Fleet-Admiral was never given to showing his feelings. During my three years of service under him, I had been at fault many times, but he never showed an unpleasant face. Sometimes I would much rather have been shouted at than see his smiling kindly face.

"He was very particular in distinguishing between public and private matters. People generally think of private secretaries as no more than henchmen who carry their superiors' brief cases. However, my superior never let me carry his brief case. One time I had the honor of accompanying him on an inspection tour of a certain naval base. While going from place to place within the base, he carried his own brief case. The Commander of the Naval Station, seeing this, asked me to carry it for him. I was extremely embarrassed by the request as I knew very well that the Minister would never let me carry it. Such things, though seemingly of little consequence, help to bring out the kindly and yet severe character of the Minister. It would be quite impossible for ordinary persons like us to imitate his actions.

Intellectual Capacity Great

"A man of great intellectual capacity, the Fleet-Admiral always had his eye on the general movements of the situations, and he never bothered with inconsequential details. For instance, while he was Navy Minister, the Department decided to build a naval factory in the village of Hiro, and the Minister was to inspect the lay of the ground selected as the site for the factory. When his plans for the trip matured, he simply told me the number of days he was to be away and asked me to arrange everything so that his trip would be conveniently accomplished. I was quite awed at the responsibility placed in my hands, but I went ahead with the details of the arrangement, and the Minister followed my plans without saying a word.

"Those who are not acquainted with the private life of the Fleet-Admiral often think that he was lacking in those qualities which make a man loved of his fellow men, but they are gravely mistaken. He was one of those who was exceedingly kind at heart. This, all who had served under him, will willingly testify."

Kinoshita Back in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, June 3.—Makoto Kinoshita, adviser to the local Japanese Ambassadorial Office, has returned to his post here after having been in Japan on leave for six months.

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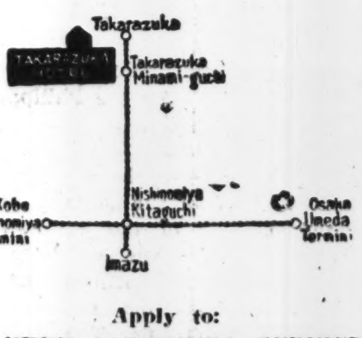

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943

The De Gaulle-Giraud Rivalry

Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud are apparently having a difficult time concocting a governmental organization for rebel French North Africa. Their much-publicized conference in Algiers has already broken down. Although more than three weeks have elapsed since the completion of the North African campaign and six months since the first Anglo-American incursion into the region, very little seems to have been accomplished as yet in the way of a political consolidation of the occupied territory.

To be sure, it is something that these two rival leaders have come so far as to meet each other face to face at Algiers even though the meeting has been broken off; it is something that they have agreed "in principle" on the bases of a governmental structure and are even now attempting jointly to set up a nine-man executive commission. But the deadlocks which still exist in the selection of personnel, in the execution of specific policies, and fundamentally in the relative ratio of influence to be apportioned between the two rival leaders belie the pretense of cordiality and cooperation which they are outwardly trying to show.

The reasons for the inability of De Gaulle and Giraud to arrive at complete unity are not hard to seek. One is that these men are respectively the puppets of two conflicting interests, De Gaulle the instrument of Britain and Giraud the hireling of the United States. Britain, with her historic interest in the sea route through the Mediterranean and in Suez, naturally seeks to control North Africa which flanks the area of her great interests. The United States on the other hand, capitalizing on the present precarious predicament of the British Empire, seeks to supplant Britain and to establish her own political and economic influence wherever she sends her army ostensibly in aid of Britain. The covert antagonism of the two Powers is consequently reflected in the rivalry between De Gaulle and Giraud.

Militarily dependent on American aid, Britain is in no position to oppose American ambitions openly. Furthermore, as nominal allies supposedly fighting for a common cause, Britain and the United States find it necessary to force their respective puppets to put on the appearance of cooperation. But at the same time, each of the two Powers is determined that its particular ambitions are not sacrificed in the interests of a political cooperation. Hence the secret intrigues of Harold MacMillan, the British representative, and Robert Murphy, the American envoy, hovering in the background of the De Gaulle-Giraud conference at Algiers. And hence the occasional open eruptions like the assassination of Admiral Darlan, Giraud's predecessor, and the peremptory banning of De Gaulle from African soil until just recently by General Eisenhower, the American commander.

De Gaulle and Giraud also have more personal reasons for their ill-concealed enmity. De Gaulle, fleeing to London with the evacuating British at the time of Dunkirk, early set himself up as the leader of the rebel French. Ambitious of riding into power on the wave of British support, De Gaulle has at least been consistent in his treachery to his homeland. Hence he no doubt has clear claim to being the "legitimate" leader of the renegade French. Giraud, on the other hand, is much more of an inconsistent opportunist. Willing to serve the real Government of France under Marshal Petain as long as it seemed profitable, he was just as willing to sell out to the American when they offered him a bigger mess of pottage.

De Gaulle, as the traditional "legitimate" leader of the rebels, is naturally furious that such a recent and obviously mercenary convert as Giraud should dare to steal the influence and prestige which he feels are rightly his. Giraud, who inherited the mantle of the great Darlan, former Premier and commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy of France, holds in contempt the little De Gaulle who was a mere colonel until he went into exile and feels that only an old hand at the game of political double-dealing like himself is qualified to lead such an adventure as the upsurge of the rebel French.

In the meantime, the innocent victims are the patriotic citizens of France, forced to look on helplessly at the two rebel charlatans quarreling over the crumbs while Britain and the United States feast upon the remains of the French Empire.

War and Construction

Another powerful and convincing assurance that the ultimate victory in the current war will be inevitably won by Japan and its Axis partners in Europe was given last week when Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, pointed out that Japan has definitely become a "have" nation, that as the war progresses Japan will grow in fighting power. The assurance was doubly significant because Major-General Yahagi stressed at the same time that both the United States and Britain are faced with a growing shortage of vital materials and manpower, which in due time is bound to result in the dwindling of their fighting strength.

The Army spokesman's precise, careful diagnosis of the fighting potentialities of the Anglo-American Powers was an interesting disclosure of the truth behind the astronomical figures so flamboyantly announced by the United States. His revelation that America has been able to attain only 60 per cent of its original production plans, that America is experiencing a desperate shortage of rubber, iron, tin, manganese, aluminum, chrome, quicksilver, mica, and other strategic war materials, threw a bold light upon the real situation.

It is interesting to note that the very things the United States lacks today are now being held securely in the hands of Japan, that the very materials which Japan now possesses in such abundant quantities were at one time in the past used by the Anglo-American Powers to threaten and browbeat Japan. It is also interesting to recall that before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American propagandists were smugly confident that Japan would collapse in the event of a war because it lacked rubber, of which it now has 90 per cent of the world's supply, and the other resources, of which Japan at present commands tremendous amounts. It is ironic, indeed, that the ambitious American production plans have bogged down dismally because the United States no longer has the resources upon which it relied so heavily before December, 8, 1941.

The emphasis which Major-General Yahagi placed on the spiritual qualifications of the men who fight, the stress he placed on the fact that airplanes, tanks, warships, arms and ammunition, after all, are useless without men with the proper morale and training, is worthy of special attention by those who would judge the true strength of the American forces. Mere size alone does not constitute fighting power. It must be remembered that the officers and men of the hastily mobilized, haphazardly-trained American armed units have no concrete idea of what they are actually fighting for, that they lack the sterling fighting spirit and thorough training that features the Japanese soldier. Man for man, the Japanese soldier has demonstrated on every fighting front that he is infinitely superior to the Anglo-American soldier. The proof of this lies in the vast territories which Japan wrenched away from the Anglo-Americans in such a surprisingly short period of time.

One vital, important statement stands out above all the other things that Major-General Yahagi said in the same speech. That is the statement that "while Japan is fighting on the one hand, it is constructing on the other." While to other countries war means destruction and consumption, to Japan the present war means construction and production. Here is the key to Japan's growing power; this is the reason why it can be confidently stated that the final victory lies with Japan. Stirring progress, sweeping expansion and order have followed in the wake of the brilliant victories won by the Japanese armed forces. This is why time is on the Axis side.

A Year Ago Today

June 4, 1942

The fall of Chuchow is regarded imminent as the Japanese troops are rapidly pushing their drive against the Chungking troops who are putting up a stubborn resistance in the Third War Zone by the order of Chiang Kai-shek.

* * *

American businessmen are showing extreme nervousness over the growing alienation of economic relations between the United States and the Central and South American countries and the ever-cementing economic ties among the latter. In view of the growing difficulty in carrying on trade with the United States, it is suspected that the Central and South American countries will reorganize their own industries with the view of facilitating mutual supplies of their respective products.

IGNOBLE U.S. RULE PREVENTED P.I. FROM CONTRIBUTING TO ART

Beauty of Catholic Cathedrals, Built During Spanish Rule, Leaves Lasting Impression in Visitor's Mind

By JUNKICHI MUKAI
(From the Hoso)

The beauty of the Catholic churches and cathedrals which lie scattered over the Philippine archipelago has left the deepest and most lasting impression on my mind during a ten months' sojourn in the Philippines as a member of the Army Press Corps.

The churches in the country were the most attractive—old churches, overgrown with moss and breathing an air of stillness and repose. To come across one of them moldering away by some obscure and nameless hamlet in the interior was to forget the war. Once, when I stood on a hilltop under a blue tropic sky and gazed over the countryside dotted with church spires and bell towers and criss-crossed by gray stone fences, I suddenly recalled with a twinge of nostalgia the streets of Toledo and Escolta in Spain which I had visited some ten years ago....

Whenever I had the opportunity, I visited these old churches, now fast crumbling to ruin, in the hope of preserving something of their color and beauty of form with my brush. Most of those in the Bataan Peninsula had been either heavily damaged or destroyed. They had been chosen, because of their prominence, as targets by the American artillery and subjected to a devastating fire, so that the roof of the church would often be blown off, the walls pierced, the floor caved in, the altar left in ruins and even the inmost sanctuary torn up by shell fire. Even if these churches are rebuilt, now that peace has once more come to the land, it will be impossible to give them that brooding air of age and mystery which was their chief charm in the past.

Built in 16th Century

These old churches were built during the 16th century when the Philippines first fell under Spanish dominion. Spain at this time used religion as a means to pacify the natives. These same conquerors also attempted to eradicate the native language by destroying all written traces of the Tagalog dialect. This dialect, which is being revived as the national language of the Philippines today, originally possessed a unique form of writing, according to Philippine philologists; and the written records, which were burnt by the Spaniards, are said to have been inscribed on the leaves of trees.

There is a bitter and ironic justice in the fact that the churches, which represent the last lingering traces of Spanish rule and prestige in the Islands, should now in their turn be destroyed by the Americans.

What did the Americans, who replaced the Spaniards, contribute to Philippine culture? In the first place they established an educational system on the American plan, and in the second they developed the country industrially. But the Americans, with their overbearing white-god complex and their settled belief that the Islands were a colony to be exploited for their own benefit, could only give the Filipinos the products of a high-power machine civilization—automobiles, electric refrigerators, sewing machines and paved roads. These were imported into the Islands, and superficially and on its material side life was improved; but the spiritual education of the people was entirely neglected.

Philippine civilization did not profit by the 50 years of American rule because America itself did not possess the requisite cultural background and tradition. Intellectually and spiritually, they are a sterile race. In recent years of course, the Americans have energetically set about buying up some of the art treasures of Japan and Europe. American psychology in this case, however, resembles that of the nouveau riche who, without understanding of true appreciation, blindly buys up rare and costly things for his own private satisfaction. Objects of art thus become the playthings of a certain privileged class and have no effect on the general cultural level of the people as a whole.

No Traditional Art

Have the Filipinos, then, no traditional art which has been preserved up to the present day? It is a hard judgment, but it must be admitted that they do not. In May of last year, I heard that the art treasures of the country which had been removed to a place of safety during the war, were to be brought back to the capital. I went to see them where they had been placed on exhibition on the third floor of the Senate house. Most of the objects on display possessed only an historical interest, such as, for example, the chair in which the first Spanish archbishop had sat when he landed on the island of Cebu, an old national flag, and the medical apparatus which had been used by Jose Rizal, the famous Philippine patriot. If we except two or three paintings, there was very little which could be said to merit critical appreciation.

If we search in the neighborhood a Manila today, it will be hard to find more than ten people who are engaged in any work of artistic value. Most of the art has become half commercialized; and it is virtually impossible to find an artist who has the courage and confidence in himself to conceive and carry through a really ambitious work, consistent both as regards style and technique, and then calmly await the judgment of the world.

I once asked a Filipino why there were so few artists in the Philippines, and was told that art works did not sell. "If art works do not sell, doesn't that mean that you are lacking in power of appreciation, that you do not love art?" I asked. The Filipino did not reply. There is a department of fine arts attached to the University, but those who finish the art course usually end up as signboard painters, and those who take up sculpture can put their talent to no better use than to carve tombstones. It is perhaps only natural that art does not grow and flourish under such conditions.

Have Natural Talent

The Filipinos are said to have a natural talent for dancing and music, and I was in fact often surprised by the ability they displayed. They do not, however, seem to care for anything having any depth, and prefer light lilting melodies. Their coolness and even indifference towards the kindred arts of sculpture, literature and especially painting, which cannot be considered apart from our daily lives, awoke my interest. Painting does not seem to develop because of adverse climatic conditions. Quiet appreciation as well as profound conception demands a tremendous mental effort; and in a hot sultry climate it is difficult to make this effort. Unlike singing and dancing, which make a vivid and monetary appeal to our sense, these other arts, which demand a certain training for their appreciation and understanding, do no thrive because the necessary stamina and endurance seem to be lacking.

In the shops of Manila there is displayed crude native handiwork such as wood-carvings and embroidery work in which the natural colors of the materials are employed with striking effect. These are made by the Igorots who live in the neighborhood of Baguio. It is said that the effect of the designs and arrangement of the colors are due to the direction of the Japanese; but however this may be, this work of the Igorots is representative of modern Philippine handicrafts. It is interesting to note that the region of Baguio, famous for the Benguet Road, the construction of which cost so many precious Japanese lives, is situated in the mountains where the climate is mild and that there are forests of pine resembling those in Japan growing there. It is only in this cool mountain region that work such as that of the Igorots, which though rough and crude, can be produced.

Not Determined by Climate

I do not mean to say by this that the development of art is determined solely by climatic conditions. In Java, French Indo-China or in Burma, there has been preserved to this day examples of Buddhist and other ancient art which are beautiful enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste. But the question is: why is it that these works exist only as remains? Why was this high level of culture not maintained and handed down to the present generation?

It is hard to repress a feeling of regret when one considers that the tradition of this art so precious and lovely which reached its consummation hundreds of years ago should now be lost to the world. It is tragic that these countries with such a proud heritage of culture in the past should be invaded and overcome by a foreign race and drained of their life blood to feed the rapacity of their conquerors.

In the above random notes of a ten months' stay in the Philippines, I have perhaps been too harshly critical of Philippine art. The passionate love of beauty and the ardent belief in the sanctity of art which is part of the heritage we Japanese have received from our fathers, and the attitude of the Filipino toward art presents too much of a contrast. The Filipinos are after all an Asiatic race, just as the Japanese, and it is hard to suppress a feeling of vexation that they have not done better. And I also wished to express as frankly as possible the indignation I felt when I saw that under the sordid rule of the Americans who prided themselves on being a superior race, the Filipinos had been prevented from making any real contribution to art.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata's Poverty

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

"An old sage has said that one who talks about one's poverty has a secret desire to get help from others, which I think is true, so I seldom mention my own chronic hard times to any one," wrote Hirata Atsutane to Ban Nobutomo, another famous scholar of his time, also a pupil of Norinaga's, with whom he was on intimate terms. "But you are different. It is a relief to me to let off my inward depression by telling you some of the hardships I have of late been experiencing. It may amuse you, possibly also excite your pity, but I have no ulterior motives.

"To begin with, it was no easy battle, I tell you, passing the barrier of last year-end, there being a legion of creditors and bill-collectors to be exorcised. The barrier somehow got over, I was appointed the first thing in the new year to the thankless post of fire-doctor (physician attached to fire-brigade) and it obliged me to buy a fire-proof coat and other things to make up the paraphernalia of this job as well as to replenish my medicine chest which had long been empty. All of which reduced me to the single change of clothes which you see I wear always, and which, through the constant wear and tear and the rich encrustation of sweat, dirt and grease, shine so brilliantly.

Chronic Pawner

"Of course there was no ceremonial dress in which to make New Year calls. Most of my friends I have begged to excuse me, and they understand, but there are some whom I cannot afford to offend, Hanawa Hokiichi, for instance, from whom I must borrow books constantly. To pay respects to such persons I had to redeem the ceremonial dress—only for one day; for as soon as I was through with the ceremony calls it had to return to the place from which it was summoned the day before. Then came a notice from another pawnbroker to say that the printing blocks which a certain wicked pupil of mine had placed with him last year, would be disposed of unless I paid the interest immediately. It was all I could do to rake up every penny in the house, with which, through the good offices of a mutual acquaintance, to persuade the broker to put off the term of redemption till next June.—Soon there arrived another call for interest from another house where our maid servant had pawned her own clothing, without letting me know, to help keep the family pot boiling —poor girl.

"Presently the merry month of March came with its Doll's Festival to which my little daughter had been looking forward with so much heart-burning, and I had to send for the Dolls which had been reposing in the godown since March last year, but in their place my fire-equipment had to go, so that during the festive season I had to feign illness lest, if fire occurred, I should have to go out in my official capacity. Meanwhile the good girl, though happy at home with her Dolls, had to keep indoors as she had no holiday clothes in which to go out while all her friends shone in fine plumage. As for "Koshi-den" (his monumental work) I am writing as lustily as ever.

Salary Unpaid

"The situation is growing almost desperate, and I am now thinking seriously of resigning my position with Lord Itakura, for I feel at times both my hands and feet tied up for a paltry stipend, and it seems so free and easy a life—that of a ronin. So far, however, I have not had the courage to decide, for it will mean that I shall have thrown over the last handful of rice needful to bare existence. Does not all this read like the words of a man contemplating suicide, asking a friend whether or not he should swing?"

I have somewhat reduced the letter, omitting some of the more depressing details. It was written not long after his wife's death (1812), and his idea of resigning, hinted at in it, was duly carried out. To some readers it may seem a mystery that Hirata, a samurai scholar with the respectable revenue of 50 koku a year, should have been so hard up.

It is difficult to estimate the economic value of currency of another age, but it would not be far wrong to say that a koku (the official purchasing price of one koku today is about ¥65, as everybody knows), if counted in terms of money, had the buying power of about ¥100, for each individual of the average appetite could not have consumed very much more than one koku a year (a koku is equal to 100 sho, or 1,000 go, each go, if boiled would make a fair-sized Mount Fuji upon a table plate enough for one man's meal). So 50 koku would equal three to four hundred yen a month the salary of a Colonel in the army—and Hirata with his wife and two children, and with many pupils paying their fees in kind, if not in cash, ought to have been doing fairly well. Yes, indeed, if only his salary was paid. The fact was it was not always.

(To Be Concluded)

OPEN DISTRUST REIGNS UNCURBED IN ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET CAMP

Britain and U.S., Intent on Own Political Self-Interest, Leave U.S.S.R. to Fend for Herself

By SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

Britain, finding itself unable to Balkanize western Russia, turned its attention to Siberia. It became the principal supporter of the Kolchak counter-revolutionary regime which had been set up in western Siberia. The Kolchak regime, in return for British aid, not only committed itself in favor of the restoration of the Czarist rule, but also agreed to the convocation of a National Assembly, recognition of the independence of various outlying regions and honoring of all old foreign loans. At the same time, Britain made all the White Russian local regimes recognize the Kolchak administration as the "all-Russia" government.

Noting the plight of the Czech troops in Siberia, the Allies decided to dispatch an expeditionary force to that area. Japan, which was then a partner of the Allies, contributed its quota to the formation of such an expeditionary force which was sent to its destination. Later, owing to internal dissensions, the Kolchak regime collapsed and the cause of the White Guards became irretrievably lost.

All the Powers came to look upon the existence of the Bolshevik administration as a settled authority in Russia. Subsequently, they, except the United States, extended their recognition to it, which nation, too, finally in 1933 formally recognized the Soviet Government. It certainly strikes as queer that while Britain was the first nation to recognize the Soviet Government its close partner America was the last to do so.

Will Not Commit Himself

In view of the part played by Britain and America in the past to obstruct the stability of the Soviet Government, it is rational to express the opinion that Premier Stalin will never commit himself to any scheme of these nations which is liable to act as a deterrent to the declared policy of the Soviets. This again indicates that the Soviet Union has made common cause with Britain and America mainly for the purpose of prosecuting hostilities against Germany and that nation's European Axis partners; it has no intention of becoming a party to any plan of world domination of the London-Washington oligarchy.

On March 10 Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, made a hurried trip to Washington reportedly to solicit an American-Soviet rapprochement. As his trip was arranged just after American Ambassador to the Soviet Union Standley in a press statement regretted that the Soviet Government was not acquainting its people with the nature of extensive military aids which were being given it by the United States, interested circles connected Foreign Secretary Eden's mission to Washington with the question of seeking an improvement in American-Soviet relations.

The London Times, editorially commenting on the visit of Eden to Washington, stated that the stability of western Europe must be based on the stability of eastern Europe through the military support of the Soviet Union. It went on to mention that the Soviet Union's participation in the settlement of continental issues was indispensable to the maintenance of smooth cooperation between Britain and that country. The Soviet Union must be recognized as the stabilizing Power in eastern Europe and a perfect understanding must be reached with it in respect of the new security system for the entire Europe. It then added that it is necessary to obtain America's approval for such an understanding. The comments of the London Times give an inkling as to why Eden was sent to Washington.

Outlined International Peace

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his recent broadcast speech gave an outline of the international peace machinery which Britain and the United Nations would endeavor to evolve in the post-war period. Although he admitted that the construction of such a machinery rested on the abilities of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, and that the successful operation of it would depend on the pursuance of a policy of common benefit and common reliance among these three countries, he nonetheless took occasion to suggest that it was premature to discuss the question of the western frontier of the Soviet Union.

Delivering an almost identical speech, Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States stressed the importance of intensifying collaboration among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union so as to preclude any possibility of a separate understanding being reached between the Soviet Union and Germany. It is obvious that the unsaid part of these two speeches was that, while the Soviet Union should be prevented from coming to terms with the Third Reich, it should be put back in a position which would render it harmless to the operation of Anglo-American international diplomacy. But the Soviet Union, which is quite capable of observing the hidden side of their diplomatic proscenium, is not at all inclined to play into their hands.

Ideologies Irreconcilable

It may be asked what common interest and objective could there be between the Bolshevism of the Soviet Union and the Mammonism of the Anglo-American nations? The two ideologies are so irreconcilable that it would be more than an utopia to imagine that they could find a common working basis. The situation as it stands now transparently reveals that Britain and America are intriguing to see the disappearance of Bolshevism into the blank, so that they can introduce their Mammonism into the soil of Russia. Their insufficient military aids to the Soviet Union and their hesitancy to open a second European front are evidence enough that they are waiting for a German-Soviet exhaustion before putting into motion their own preconceived plan of world domination. The insurmountable difficulty that stands in their way is the unquestionable supremacy of German on the eastern and western fronts and Japan's consolidation of power in Greater East Asia.

The Casablanca deliberations were conducted by Roosevelt and Churchill ostensibly with the object of discussing the question of organizing a second European front. But the result showed that no move was made in that direction. Even the French North African campaign, which was newly initiated, was categorically stated as having no connection with the issue of a second European front.

What actually transpired in the Adana conference is not exactly known. The communique released by the British Government merely gives the information that it was held to improve further Anglo-Turkish relations. The fact that high-ranking military officials of both sides participated in it can be interpreted as a sign that at least the subject of Turkish defense must have been touched upon. If that is so, it means that Britain must have guaranteed Turkish security against a hypothetical Soviet thrust.

Anxious to Win Turkey Over

Moreover, as the Turkish question is related to the new situation in Iraq and Iran, where Anglo-American forces are securely entrenched, it may not be out of place to conjecture that Britain and the United States are anxious to win over Turkey on their side not so much for utilizing it as a suitable base to reopen hostilities in the Balkans, but more for making it a stopgap against the Soviet Union.

The political aspect of the German-Soviet hostilities affirms that the Third Reich is fighting in favor of the cause of Britain and the United States, namely, the elimination of Bolshevism. It cannot be envisioned when London and Washington would come to the positive rescue of the Red Army. Their present aids, in practical parlance, assume a negative character. They are hoping that the German Government would overthrow the Soviet Government and, in achieving that end, the former would become so weakened that they would be able to dictate their terms to Berlin, as well as to Moscow. This ulterior motive of Britain and the United States is well known to the Soviet Union and to Germany.

At present, the eastern half of the Eurasian continent is witnessing the emergence of a regional harmony; whereas its western half is experiencing the gradual infiltration of alien influences. The Soviet-"Democratic" common cause has burdened the Soviet Union with a crop of external political problems. Britain and America, under the pretext of joint war efforts, have put it to severe trial.

The European war has become quite separate from the German-Soviet hostilities. The "democratic" front has allowed the eastern front to become isolated, because it is longing to propagate its own political self-interest. It does not regard the Soviet Union as its genuine ally. This is the principal flaw in the Soviet-"Democratic" common cause which is operating as a temporay politico-military makeshift without any trust on either side.

(End)

All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times
Evening

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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In News Spotlight

Briton Writes Book Attempting To Explain Spirit of Nippon Navy

Was Instructor at Etajima Naval Academy —Tries to Distort Facts But Admits Japanese Sea Fighters Have No Equals

The book entitled "Etajima, the Dartmouth of Japan," written by Cecil Brock, a Britisher, furnishes considerable insight into how the enemy regards Japan, especially the mighty, invincible Imperial Navy. Dartmouth is where the British Royal Naval College is located.

The author, who spent three years as an instructor at the Etajima Naval Academy, attempts to interpret the spirit of the Japanese Navy by describing the life and routine at the institution where intrepid leaders of the Imperial Navy are trained and imbued with the indomitable Navy spirit that knows no defeat.

On returning to England in 1935 Brock, who had been born in England and educated in America, tried to put down in words what he had observed at Etajima; the thorough and rigid training of Japan's future naval heroes. However, the delicate international situation which arose subsequent to the China Affair and the outbreak of the European War, did not offer a good opportunity for the publication of the book. Thus, it remained incomplete.

With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, which gave full play to the almost mystic prowess of the Japan Navy, Britain frantically sought to fathom the factor that made possible the victories of Pearl Harbor, the Battle off Malai and others. In response to the burning desire of his countrymen to probe into the essence of Japan's naval strength, Brock completed his book.

As stated in the preface, by the author himself, the purpose of the book was to let the men and officers of the British navy gain some knowledge of their adversary. In other words, he had sounded a warning of the fearful might of the Japanese Navy to the British people in an effort to spur them to greater animosity against Japan.

Detailed descriptions portray the life of naval cadets at Etajima. The location of the school amid natural surroundings, organization, daily routine of students, system of gymnastics, incorporating the best features of the sports of the world, and all other phases are set forth as seen through the eyes of a Britisher.

Although Brock could not fully grasp the real essence of the Etajima spirit and though, at times, he purposely distorts the picture for the attainment of his own political motives, he could not deny the existence of the undercurrent of a passionate spirit of loyalty that permeated the rigid discipline at Etajima.

Brock, though reluctant to praise, could not refrain from writing, "Outwardly Etajima appears very western in many respects. However, the spirit is unique and has no equal anywhere in the world."

The book will be translated into Japanese by a member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Press Comments

Friday, June 4
ASAHI—Confidence in Government
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Chungking's Weakened Resistance

Confidence in Government

ASAHI—Where the conviction of the immortality of Japan, land of the gods, thoroughly penetrates, there is no difficulty that the Japanese people cannot overcome, no adversity they are afraid to face, and they will grow only the stronger in spirit and armed force for the obstacles they have surmounted. Therein lies the fundamental difference between Japan and the United States or Britain and it is in that direction that public opinion must be strengthened.

When the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was reported and when it became clear what fate had overtaken the defenders of Attu under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, the people of Japan were stricken by grief. But the next moment they roused themselves from their sorrow and renewed their vow to make the same fighting spirit that animated those heroes their own and to push on across their bodies toward the complete defeat of the enemy. At the same time people of Japan were extremely reassured by the thorough self-confidence of the authorities which published what seemed such reverses even before the enemy became aware of them.

If the authorities wished to conceal such information, they could most probably have done so. The United States or Britain would certainly have suppressed it. Moreover, those news came immediately on the heels of the fall of Tunisia. It has ever been the practice of the United States and Britain to avoid at all costs the publication of bad news in succession. But the Imperial Headquarters gave out the facts. In this we see the full self-confidence of the authorities in regard to their strategic plans, their trust in the people and their conviction of the immortality of the divine land.

Themselves in constant fear of lowered morale due to bad news, the United States and Britain must have suspected a trap and must have anticipated some lowering in the morale of the Japanese people over those adverse information. In that they have not realized the simple fact that the Japanese are Japanese. Credit in the accuracy and promptitude of the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters has greatly risen and permeated throughout the world and this is adding to the discredit in the announcements of the American and British Governments. They can do nothing about it because it is a grave of their own digging.

The United States and Britain are good examples of the fact that when the truths are concealed or glossed over, the people, in ignorance of the true state of affairs, must vacillate between extreme optimism and extreme pessimism. The Japanese people have been informed of the full extent of the reverses suffered in the case of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the Attu defense as at the time of the Guadalcanal action. In this there is no room for the spread of any wild rumors or unrest. Thus we renew our sense of respect for and confidence in our Imperial Headquarters and can imagine the disappointment and irritation of the United States and Britain.

Chungking's Weakened Resistance

YOMIURI-HOCHI—At the tenth session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang held toward the end of last year at Chungking, a manifesto was issued in which it said that in order to achieve victory in war China must itself fulfill the major part of the tasks before it on the East Asian continent. Accordingly, Chungking adopted a two-way plan of campaign. The first was to offer various bases in the provinces under

(Continued on Page 2)

Students Who Wish to Enter Naval Air Arm Will Be Given Preliminary Training by Navy

Responding to the fervent determination of students in various universities and technical schools to follow the Yamamoto spirit for the victorious consummation of the Pacific war by volunteering for service in the Naval Air Force, the Navy has decided to throw open the facilities at various Navy Air Corps for the training of students.

As the first open-door day will fall on the occasion of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's State Funeral, the participating students, tremendously animated, are looking forward to spending the day in strenuous training as a fitting tribute to the heroic spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral.

At all schools, applications have poured in from the students, exceeding several folds the limit of 100 students at each Navy Air Corps.

Therefore, in order to take care of a larger number, the Navy has decided to allow student to participate in training every Saturday and Sunday during June. The total number of students receiving training on these days will total 15,000.

ILLINOIS JOINS MINERS' STRIKE AS 20,000 QUIT

5 Coal Mines Closed-- Lewis and Operators Fail to Reach Terms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—The coal mine strike in the Eastern States of the United States has now extended to Illinois, where 20,000 coal miners joined the strike yesterday. As the result, five coal mines in Illinois have closed down.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes telegraphed on Tuesday to coal mine operators and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, urging them to conclude an agreement immediately.

However, as the negotiation did not progress, the National War Labor Board issued an order to the United Mine Workers and coal mine operators to suspend negotiation until the return of miners to work.

Among the members of the United States Congress, opinion is rising against strikes at wartime. At the House of Representatives, a motion for postponing the examination of the bill for prohibiting strikes was rejected by 211 to 163 votes today, and the examination of the bill was instantly commenced.

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM. June 3.—The coal mine strike in the United States entered its third day but no prospect is yet seen for its settlement.

President Franklin Roosevelt conferred today with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Chairman of Mobilization Board James Byrnes, and the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organization but it is not known if they have reached a decision.

As the negotiation between the coal mine operators and the Union did not progress, Ickes ordered the suspension of negotiations until the return of workers to mines.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, protested against this order and said:

"The attitude of the National War Labor Board toward us has been always full of animosity, and this is clearly an interference or violation of our right of lawful group negotiation."

It is also reported that Lewis is now considering some legal step to be taken against the National War Labor Board for interfering in their right of group negotiaton. At any rate, Lewis' firm attitude is believed to be reflecting the uncompromising attitude of the strikers.

Tagalog Works, Writings To Be Exhibited in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, June 2.—An exhibition of Tagalog works, writings and other articles pertinent to the history of the language will be held on June 14, the birthday of Jose Rizal who was one of the most active exponents in the use and development of the national language.

Sponsored by the Departments of Education, Health, and Public Welfare, the exhibition begins on June 14 and ends June 19. The committee to take charge of the affair was appointed by Commissioner Claro Recto and is composed of Director Jaime de Veyra of the National Language Institute as chairman and director of the Library Eulogio Rodriguez and Dr. Jose Bantug.

Works, books and pamphlets obtained from the National Library, Language Institute, the University of Philippines Library, Centro Escolar University, libraries of the Monastic orders in Manila as well as from libraries of private persons will be exhibited.

Mrs. Chiang for Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King announced today that Mrs. Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, now visiting the United States, will arrive at Ottawa in the middle of June and will deliver an address before the Canadian Parliament, according to reports reaching here from Ottawa.

Enemy's Boasts of Big Offensives Belied by Serious Shipping Dearth

U.S. Rushes Construction Plans But Meets Snags in Obtaining High Class Seamen— Proposes Reduction in Training Period

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN EUROPE, June 1.—The Anglo-American camp is claiming a possible landing on the European Continent and launching of counter-offensives against Japan. However, at present the greatest difficulty confronting the enemy is the shipping shortage. Originally the United States was a second rate country from the shipping standpoint, but since it became the arsenal of the anti-Axis camp, it set up a shipbuilding plan with astronomical figures immediately before declaration of war.

As it was in a hurry to carry out the large shipbuilding program, there were necessarily many inconsistencies, which by this time have risen to the surface. Supposing that the American shipbuilding plan is making progress as claimed by America, it is open to question how it is going to obtain the seamen for the new ships. This is a matter that would be difficult to overcome by mechanical power.

Even before the outbreak of war, ordinary seamen on American ships were negroes, Chinese, Greeks, or Latin Americans. At present the shortage of sailors is becoming intensified. Some time ago when the business depression became marked all over the world, a voice was loudly raised in the United States against the high wages of foreign seamen employed on the American ships. In the desire to retain the service of alien sailors, shipping organs had to keep them by paying unusually high wages. Now the United States is facing the same situation in an accentuated degree.

Several years are required to make skilled seamen through systematic training. Further, they must be infused with a fighting spirit equal to that of soldiers on the front lines. To effect the training of seamen in a short time and to turn them out in a large number is a task that is proving very hard. The need of replenishing sailors for the United States navy is also making the acquisition of mercantile seamen difficult. According to the Journal of Commerce, America's shipbuilding program for the year 1944 is as follows:

Old type liberty model ships, 698; new type liberty model ships, 1,036; C-2 type freighters, 82; C-3 type freighters, 24; T-2 type tankers, 76; T-3 type tankers, five; aircraft transports, 36; and others, 204. These new ships will require 140,000 seamen.

Meanwhile, the Wartime Shipping Control Office is experiencing trouble due to the lack of high class seamen. However, on the pretext that various plans have been formulated in this connection, the same office has published the following temporary patchwork plan:

1. So as to raise unqualified ordinary seamen to the rank of qualified seamen in the shortest time, the period of nine months of actual service should be reduced to seven months.
2. The proportion of actual employment of six qualified seamen to four unqualified ordinary seamen should be reversed.
3. The period of actual training on shore, training ships, and coastal ships should be all reduced to one month for each item.
4. Graduates from engineering colleges should be subjected to special training for one month. They would be employed as assistant engineers without a license. A license of junior third engineer would be given to them after finishing one voyage.

This shows that it is intended to turn out full-fledged qualified seamen in only three months, whereas one year is required for actual train-

(Continued on Page 2)

BERLIN BLASTS BRITAIN'S LIES

Reich Did Not Start Raids on Civilians As Morrison Stated

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 2.—British Home Minister Herbert Morrison's blame to the German Air Force for starting air raids against defenseless civilians and to shift the responsibility from Britain, where it so patently belongs, is dismissed in German military circles here as a series of deliberate falsehoods which will not take long to refute.

Indeed, Morrison's whole speech and his attempt to back up his arguments with so-called "evidence," is regarded in Berlin as another indication of Britain's guilty conscience.

In refutation of the British statement it was declared that in the case of Rotterdam as well as Warsaw, air attacks made by Germany were not against open cities far in the enemy's hinterland, nor against defenseless non-military obects, but were carried out against strongly fortified strategic points, lying within the actual zone of military operations.

The deliberate falsehood contained in Morrison's allegation that the first bombs to be dropped on civilians were those by German planes in a raid on the Orkney Islands on March 16, 1940 was also pointed out, it already having been clearly established that British airmen blasted agricultural settlements in Sylt in the night of January 11 to 12, that is, two months earlier than the attack on the Orkney Islands, cited by the British Minister.

It is stressed that this fact has, moreover, been indisputably confirmed by reports published in both the Times and the Daily Telegraph on January 13, 1940, some 36 hours after the dastardly attack was made on the civilian population of Sylt, which read: "The Air Minister yesterday announced: 'During last night, the British air force made successful reconnoitering flights over the Bight of Heligoland. Some details of this operation became known in London yesterday. During a patrol flight one of our airmen saw a number of lights in Rantum Bay. Six bombs were dropped and the lights went out. The bay is situated on the coast of the island of Sylt.'"

BRITAIN FACES CRISIS IN LABOR

Coal Miners' Shortage Worsens--Churchill Panic-Stricken

Mainichi

ZURICH, June 2.—The coal mining industry in England is becoming worse and a crisis in all British war industries is feared.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently made an appeal to coal miners, urging them to work harder for maintaining war industry, and the question of increasing coal output is now very seriously discussed in all quarters. But up to the present, no concrete step has been taken.

The Budget Committee of the House of Commons issued the following report on the fuel industry of England;

"It is estimated that in ordinary years, the coal mining industry loses on the average 20,000 workers annually due to advanced age, accidents and other causes. As 4,000 new men are to be employed this year, it was believed that the shortage in 1943 would be only 16,000 men, but the number of coal miners in England has reached the lowest level since August, 1941. Unless some new measures are taken immediately to supplement the number of coal miners, it is unavoidable that the coal industry will face a "dangerous reduction in production."

Giraud, De Gaulle Disagree

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Generals Henri H. Giraud and Charles de Gaulle will meet in conference at 10 a.m. today in an attempt to avert the threatening crisis caused by their disagreement on the selection of the personnel of the Executive Committee, the puppet French Government of North Africa announced last night, it is reported from Algiers.

At this morning's conferences, other leaders of the puppet regime will also be present.

1,000 PLANES BOMB KURSK, DAMAGING CITY

Germans Carry Out Extensive Raids on Soviet Stronghold

Domei

BERLIN, June 3.—About 1,000 German planes yesterday severely bombed Kursk, Soviet stronghold in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

During daytime, a powerful bomber-fighter formation of the Luftwaffe attacked the city and shot down 44 enemy warplanes in a large-scale air battle which lasted for half an hour. Subsequently, the German raiders rained many bombs on warehouses of war supplies, military barracks and railway stations in the city, which were wrapped in flames.

Later, several squadrons of several hundred Reich bombers attacked the city and released large amounts of explosives on the already burning enemy citadel.

Yesterday's air-raid was of the largest scale and most effective of all the raids carried out during the last several months.

Seventy-eight Soviet planes were shot down, whereas the losses on the German side were only 16 out of the 1,000 aircraft that took part in the aerial assault.

Repulsed at Kuban

Domei

BERLIN, June 3.—Soviet forces opened another offensive against German positions in the Kuban sector, Eastern Front, but their plans were shattered by a counter-attack launched by the Germans, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

It was also revealed that short-distance bombers of the Luftwaffe cooperated effectively with the ground forces in that operation.

German storm units, in other sectors of the Eastern Front, smashed various Soviet positions, causing serious losses to the Red Army.

Powerful German air units blasted several supply bases in the central sector, and railway installations at Kursk.

Meanwhile, anti-Axis bombers raided various points in Europe yesterday, but the Luftwaffe and anti-aircraft guns downed 83 of the raiders.

On the other hand, German warplanes blasted the port of Ipswich and other strategic points in south-eastern England yesterday, with considerable results. One German plane failed to return.

New Japanese Journal To Appear in Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, June 3.—A new Japanese daily called the 'Sumatra Shimbun' will be published at Padang on the western coast of Sumatra beginning June 8 by the Shonan Shimbun-kai, it was disclosed here today.

The Shonan Shimbun-kai, the publisher of the forthcoming daily, is an organization established in Shonan by the Domei News Agency and some 13 provincial newspapers of Japan, and subsequent to its inauguration last year created the now well-known Shonan Shimbun published both in Japanese and English.

With the initiation of the Sumatra Shimbun at Padang, this organization will have created two powerful journals in Japanese in the Southern Regions.

Italian Paper Reveals British Losses in War

Domei

ROME, June 3.—The total war results gained by the Italian forces since the beginning of the European War, were announced by the Piccolo today.

The figures given have proved that the losses suffered by the anti-Axis forces were much greater than those announced by the British House of Commons on Tuesday.

Italian forces, in cooperation with the Germans inflicted the following losses upon the British forces: Tanks, 5,883; planes, 5,739; cruisers, 32; destroyers, 40, and merchant vessels aggregating 1,500,000 tons.

JAPANESE TAKE TEN FORT GUNS IN C. CHINA WAR

Captured During Kiangnan Operation Along Yangtze River

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANKOW, June 3.—Imperial Forces announced today the capture of 10 fortress guns, in addition to the list of booty taken in the recent Kiangnan operation as announced by Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

On May 22, Japanese Forces attacking Itu captured six fortress guns, and the units that attacked the other side of Ichang on May 24 took four more fortress guns. These ten fortress guns were the heavy artillery pieces the enemy had installed along the Yangtze River.

Hopeh Reds Smashed

Domei

SHIHMEN, June 3.—In fierce pincer operations against the Communist troops belonging to the Communist Southern Hopeh War Zone in the vicinity of Nantai, 15 kilometers south of Taming, in Southwestern Hopeh, Japanese Army Units on May 26 killed 614 Communist troops and took 168 prisoners, according to field dispatches received here.

War booties seized by the Japanese Forces included 188 rifles, 53 revolvers and quantities of war materials and ammunition.

8 U.S. Planes Downed

Mainichi

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, June 2.—With the decisive battle between the Japanese and American air forces being increasingly intensified in the neighborhood of Tungting Lake, Japanese "Hayabusa" fighter planes scattered enemy air arms by displaying an overwhelming power in an aerial battle staged today following the engagement on May 31.

At about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, 10-odd enemy fighter planes of the Curtiss P-40 appeared in the Itu section, Hupei Province, southeast of Ichang. Japanese Army planes, hopping off from an undisclosed base in high spirits, gave a furious chase to the enemy raiders and a terrific aerial combat developed.

At a strike given by an unnamed Major, commander of the "Hayabusa" fighter plane unit, one of the enemy planes fell among the mountains with a trail of black smoke. Subjected to deadly accurate shooting, the enemy raiders fled helter skelter with heavy damages. In this aerial combat, it seems that two enemy planes were shot down and four others made forced landings.

Again at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, a large enemy formation comprising five B-24 bomber planes and 10 P-40 fighter planes flew over the northeastern bank of Tungting Lake. Immediately counter-attacking them, Japanese Army planes sent them to flight after a furious battle. Here again two of the enemy planes seem to have been shot down.

In the foregoing two aerial duels, the Japanese suffered no damage. Thus, enemy arms are falling preys to the Japanese 'Wild Eagles' each time they counter-attack, and their serious blow is beyond measure.

Honorary Pallbearers Selected to Attend Funeral of Navy Hero

Twelve honorary pallbearers to walk by the side of the coffin of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, from the Suikosha in Shiba Park to Hibiya Park on Saturday, were selected on Thursday. Honorary pallbearers are: Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada; Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council; Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval Staff; Admiral Takayoshi Kato; General Otozo Yamada; Admiral Kenji Ide; Admiral Sankichi Takahashi; Lieutenant-General Hyotaro Kimura; Naoshi Ohara, member of House of Peers; Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara; Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori and Vice-Admiral Yoshiyuki Niiyama.

TANI RELATES N. CHINA TRIP

Declares People Are Fully Collaborating In War's Prosecution

Domei

NANKING, June 3.—"North China is fully discharging its important mission of contributing its share to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared Japanese Ambassador to China Masayuki Tani in a press interview held at his official residence on Thursday evening.

Speaking on the present conditions in North China where he made a tour of inspection recently, Ambassador Tani stated:

"I had an idea of visiting North China at the earliest possible moment, following the presentation of my credentials, and so I went over to Peking on the 26th last month. On May 28, I met Minister Shiozawa and others there and was minutely told about the present political, economic and cultural conditions in North China.

"After that I also paid my respects to and conferred with the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in North China. During the forenoon of May 29, I heard about the military as well as peace and order conditions in Peking at the Army Headquarters, and in the afternoon invited Japanese Consuls-General from Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tiengtao, Taiyuan and Shimen in order to hear the general state of affairs under their jurisdiction.

"Besides these, during my stay there, I had an opportunity of conferring with important Chinese figures in various walks of life and have keenly felt that North China is an important place from the points of view of national defense and economics.

"What particularly impressed me was the fact that the people in North China are now really doing their best to fully collaborate with Japan in the prosecution of the current war.

"I am mighty glad to say that

(Continued on Page 2)

Iraq Declares Martial Law

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 3.—The Iraqi Government has declared martial law for Baghdad and several other provinces because of the rioting that had developed in Kirkuk and Shuraimiya districts, it is reported from Jerusalem.

Donates to Relief Board

A donation of ¥10,000 has been made to the Military Relief Board by Miki Tadaishi, proprietor of a foreign clothing store in Sugamo, Toshima-ku.

Mr. Tadaishi made the contribution to commemorate the successful transfer of many of the employees of his own store as well as those of the other members of foreign clothiers' association, of which he is the president, to other vital war industries.

Letter of U.S. Corporal Who Wrote Home, Reveals Awe for Japanese 'Do-or-Die Spirit'

The indomitable fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers in the Southwestern Pacific area has stricken the American forces in this area with fear, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Wednesday, in relaying a United Press telegram from Chicago.

The United Press report quoted an American corporal in New Guinea as saying in a letter back home that the Japanese soldiers sustained themselves my eating grass and roots in their sheer determination to fight on until their last breath.

Powerful formations of the Imperial Air Forces vigorously blasted the positions of the anti-Axis forces at Milne Bay on Wednesday, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which reported a wire from Melbourne.

RELIGIOUS MEET SLATED IN JULY

Buddhist Youths From East Asia Holding Rally Here for 2 Days

A grand rally of Buddhist young men from countries in Greater East Asia will be held at the Greater East Asia Hall on July 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Young Men's Association here.

The meeting will be attended by 15 representatives from Manchoukuo, 36 from China, 12 from Thailand, eight from French Indo-China, eight from Burma and five from Java and India as well as 300 representatives of various Buddhists organizations in this country. Those from overseas areas will come at the invitation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The rally will be held under the chairmanship of Masazumi Ando, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education. The Reverend Ryojun Ohmori, chief priest of the Kwannon Temple at Asakusa and Professor Seiichiro Ono, of Tokyo Imperial University, will be appointed vice-chairman.

The patrons of the rally include Count Kocho Ohtani, chief abbot of the Higashi Honganji Temple, Dr. Junjiro Takakusu, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, and Hajime Yasuda, chairman of the Yasuda Honsha. General Iwane Matsui, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, and Ginjiro Fujiwara, member of the House of Peers, will act in the capacity of advisors.

At the rally the following questions will be deliberated upon.

1. Practical contributions of young Buddhists for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. Establishment of an organ to facilitate the interchange of cultures within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
3. Solidarity among Buddhist young men in Greater East Asia.
4. Consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through Buddhism.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

its control to the United States air force in an endeavor to aid in its plan of raiding Japan. This, however, was frustrated by the Japanese Air Force which quickly got wind of what Chungking was up to. The airdromes at Yunnan-i, Kunming, Henguang, Lingliang, Yushan, Kienou, Liangyen, Lingshan and other points in Hunan, Fukien and Kiangsi were blasted one by one.

The second way was to goad on the various Chungking units and the New Fourth Army scattered over different parts of the continent. But when the Japanese saw that these units were agitating against the National Government at Nanking, they launched three major campaigns early this year and have thoroughly smashed the fighting strength of the enemy.

In the Hupeh-Suhwai campaign commenced in mid-February, the enemy left 10,500 dead on the field, lost 26,000 others as prisoners and 27,000 more including the commander, as deflectors. In the Taihang campaign conducted since April 20 in the border area of Shansi, Hopeh and Honan, the enemy left on the field 8,000 dead and lost 12,000 others as prisoners. Especially to be noted was that in this campaign Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying came over to our side and pledged allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei. In the campaign on the shore opposite Ichang begun on May 19, the enemy left 42,000 dead on the field and suffered the loss of 16,000 tons of river shipping according to the communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued Wednesday.

The outstanding features of these three campaigns are that the enemy's resistance had been seen to have been extremely weakened, that the proportion of prisoners to the dead left on the field has markedly increased and that generals and army commanders are among those who have deflected from Chungking. There has been in evidence nothing of the "courage that will move mountains and bury the sea" that Chiang Kai-shek urged his officers and men to manifest.

According to the Imperial Headquarters communique, the Chungking army in the past six years of the China Affair has lost in dead left on the field alone some 2,598,805. If to this are added the prisoners taken, those who have deflected from Chungking and those wounded, the total must come to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. In one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking army has lost 390,000, not counting the casualties suffered on the Burma front, so that the weakening of its strength is the greater.

On the other hand, in its administrative schedule for the current year, the Chungking regime has arranged the replacement of armed force and independence of the munitions supply, while at the meeting of the Young Men's Corps for the Three Principles of the People held from March 29 it was decided that positive efforts should be made for wartime mobilization and military training and in the middle of March an amended decree on military service was promulgated.

Chungking's conscription system was instituted in the military service decree of 1934, a plan for strengthening the conscription system was adopted as a resolution of the Kuomintang at its meeting in March, 1938 and an amended decree has been passed by which the service has been divided into people's army and standing army. The census registration system has been adjusted to consolidate the conscription system. Chungking sets the eligible number of males at 52,320,000 and has adopted a formula by which 2,000,000 new men may be mobilized.

Thus, while it is true that the military strength of Chungking has been markedly lowered recently, we must not relax vigilance in view of the fact that Chungking is adopting every conceivable means of replacing its lost strength.

National School Pupils Pledge To Avenge Death of Yamamoto

Grim Determination to Become Pilots, or to Contribute to Warplane Fund for 56 Craft To Exact Vengeance, Fills Youthful Hearts

The gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, has roused in the hearts of all national school students, the ardent fire of unquenchable patriotism finding vent in resolute determination in their young hearts to join the Youth Aviation Corps or to contribute toward the construction of 56 warplanes to wreak vengeance on the foe.

At the Tamagaki National School, City, as the principal was extolling the wonderful and distinguished service of the late Fleet-Admiral to the students, Masamichi Noma, a second year student, cried out impulsively, "Teacher! I am going to revenge Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's death!" Other voices, vibrant with emotion, followed "I" and "I" and "I".

In response to the principal's question, "How will you avenge the foe?" one boy declared, "We shall become aviators. Till then we shall make contributions toward construction of warplanes." A sweet, girlish voice next chimed in, "I cannot become a soldier, but we shall continue to contribute toward warplane fund."

The 800 students of the Tamagaki National School contributed their savings and a total sum of ¥300 was sent to the Asahi to swell the fund.

Then, calling upon their friends in national schools throughout Japan, the little patriots firmly pledged themselves to continue the contributions, even after graduation, until 56 airplanes, signifying the number represented by the late Fleet-Admiral's name Isoroku, have winged their way to avenge the death of the great naval hero.

Filipinos to Observe Yamamoto's Funeral; Business Suspended

Domei

MANILA, June 3.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, today issued a special decree, requesting all Government offices, schools, business firms as well as people in the Philippines to hoist flags at half mast on June 5 in observance of the State Funeral in Japan of the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The decree further requested that all Filipinos in the islands offer silent prayers at 10:50 o'clock on the morning of June 5, and that picture houses, night clubs, bars, and other amusement quarters suspend their business on the same day, thereby to express the whole islanders' profound respect to the spirit of the departed hero.

Tani Relates N. China Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

thanks to the constant efforts of the Imperial Forces and also to the sincere cooperation of the North China Political Affairs Commission as well as the general public, peace and order is being well maintained in North China, and that North China is fully discharging its mission of supplying important materials for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"I also had the chance of meeting Minister Iwasaki stationed at Kalgan. Even in the future, I have an idea of utilizing every spare moment for visiting Hankow, South China, and various other places so as to make myself fully acquainted with the existing conditions in China."

Veterinary Expert Dies

Veterinary Major-General Kenkichi Tagawa, instructor at the Azabu Veterinary College, passed away at 9:15 p.m. Tuesday at his home in Setagaya. The Funeral took place from 2 p.m. today at his home.

Graduating in 1909 from Tokyo Imperial University where he took up a course in veterinary science, he received his degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1924 and served in the Army until he was promoted to major-general. While in active service, he filled the posts of instructor at the Army Veterinary School, head of the veterinary department of the Osaka, then Nagoya, Division, and on being placed on the reserve list served as an instructor at the Azabu Veterinary College.

JAVA SCHOOLS SHOW PROGRESS

Muslim Institutions Reorganize System To New Standard

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 2.—Since the occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces, a sudden increase in the number of children attending school has resulted in a general shortage of facilities, it was revealed here today.

However, additional schools established by the Japanese educational authorities since April have greatly eased this situation.

Prior to the Japanese occupation of the island, the standard of some 25,000 Mohammedan schools was below that of the public institutions, but with the end of hostilities, the Japanese Military Administration headquarters urged their reopening and gave financial assistance.

Muslims Seen Grateful

Grateful for the interest shown by Japanese authorities, the Mohammedans voluntarily reorganized their educational system to conform with Japanese standards.

Meantime, it was said that the school authorities are showing greater desire to learn Japanese culture and to spread the knowledge of the Japanese language among the Mohammedans.

Contrary to the practice of Dutch authorities, the Japanese do not discriminate between public and Mohammedan school graduates in making appointments for official posts.

As a result of this practice, it was said that the Mohammedan educators have requested the Japanese authorities to investigate the present educational system as well as to guide its future administration and give instructions in special subjects such as physical training.

Special Courses Due

It is understood, in this connection, that the Japanese authorities intend to open special courses for teachers in order to meet the demand for more instructors.

Meantime, well informed quarters here pointed out that the voluntary cooperation of the Mohammedan schools signifies the determination of the Mohammedans in Java, which is the largest Mohammedan state in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, to work for the successful execution of the current war.

U.S. FOOD TALKS END IN FAILURE

Results Precisely Nil --Enemy Nations' Unity Seen as Non-Existent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—The much-publicized anti-Axis Food Conference, which opened at Hot Springs Virginia, on May 18, adjourned today.

The results, beyond throwing into high relief the irreconciliable stands of the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American group, and the rivalry prevailing among the so-called "united" nations represented there, were precisely nil.

As it was the first conference to be attended by representatives of various anti-Axis nations, it had been loudly hailed as evidence of these nations' unity, and considered a good opportunity to demonstrate their cooperative stand.

However, contrary to these expectations, the Conference, from its very inception, only served to further highlight the ugly conflict of interests and spirit of rivalry animating them. In particular, complete dissidence between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers marked the entire session.

The only concrete result attained was a decision to set up an "interim committee" to prepare for the next food conference. This decision was reached as a result of the insistent demands of the Soviet, Indian and Iranian representatives that some immediate and concrete steps be taken to relieve the present acute food shortages in their respective countries. In the absence of such concrete measures, they were put off with the promise that another food parley would be held. It is considered likely that this interim committee will be established in Washington.

Meanwhile, President Franklin Roosevelt has invited the anti-Axis representatives who attended the Conference to Washington next week.

Enemy's Boasts Nil As Shipping Short

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in merchantile navigation schools in Japan. It would be a serious embarrassment for the operators of ships to come under the necessity of employing such quick-made high class seamen.

Even before the outbreak of the Great War, American ships were regarded as dangerous because they used unskilled sailors. "Run away when you see an American ship" was a slogan among seafaring men. Dangerous American ships would become an added "menace" on the Atlantic Ocean.

Yamazaki's Rites Held

In honor of the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his 2,000 men who met valiant death in the bleak lonely Attu Island, a grand memorial service was held today at 1 p.m. in accordance with Buddhist rites at the Seishoji Temple, Atago-cho. The service was attended by the bereaved families, friends of the fallen heroes and others.

Envoy Tsai Entertains

Tsai Pei, new Chinese Ambassador to Japan, on Thursday afternoon gave a tea party to Japanese leaders as well as foreign diplomats in Tokyo at the Imperial Hotel.

Attending at the party were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, and Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Defense Army General Kenji Doihara.

Also present at the gathering were Manchoukuoan Ambassador Wang Yung-ching, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, as well as military and naval attaches of countries represented in Japan.

Photo shows second from the left Finance Minister Kaya, Chinese Ambassador Tsai, Prime Minister General Tojo, General Sugiyama, Ambassador Stahmer and Mayor of Tokyo, General Ayao Kishimoto.

AXIS TO RENEW SUB ACTIVITIES

New Plans Made To Block Enemy Tactics, Says Scribe

Pointing out the fact that as many as 750,000 tons of anti-Axis merchantmen had been sunk during the month of May by German, Japanese and Italian submarines, a war correspondent of the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau declared that Axis offensive for the destruction of enemy shipping has by no means subsided in its ferocity, states a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated Wednesday.

The D.N.B. correspondent's declaration was made in connection with the speech delivered by Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Wednesday before the British House of Commons.

In his Parliamentary message, Captain Alexander is reported to have declared that with anti-submarine tactics having been improved of late, the sinking of Reich U-boats by anti-Axis forces in May marked the highest record in the last one year. "The loss of German undersea-craft during the last six months increased by 25 per cent over the record of the preceding six months," Captain Alexander said.

Thus emphasizing that anti-submarine measures have been improved, Captain Alexander continued:

More Ships Built

"In addition to this, new ships are being constructed in the United States with increasing numbers and more convoy ships and aircraft have started their action. In such circumstances, the loss of anti-Axis shipping by Reich U-boats will decrease in the future."

Unable to conceal his fear over the U-boat menace, however, Captain Alexander declared that anti-Axis forces may meet various difficulties in the future and may have to experience larger losses of shipping, adding that anti-Axis forces will further concentrate their strength on their anti-submarine warfare.

Meanwhile, in spite of his boast, Captain Alexander's message has been ignored by German naval authorities who regard it as nothing more than usual anti-Axis propaganda.

Pointing out that the opinion aired by the First Lord of the Admiralty is nothing but an optimistic thinking, the D.N.B. correspondent who has closely scrutinized the recent activities of Reich U-boats in his interview with Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, writes as follows:

Axis Renewing Activities

"Captain Alexander's declaration gives an impression that American and British forces have been effectively eradicating the U-boat menace but, as Grand Admiral Doenitz declared, the activities of Axis undersea-craft have by no means waned. German, Japanese and Italian navies have always blocked enemy ships in ports and continued attacks on them. No matter what sort of measures the anti-Axis forces may take to protect their shipping, our side has new effective counter-measures.

"That the anti-Axis shipping losses were not large in May does not mean that the activities of submarines have been alleviated. We must know that fluctuations are natural in naval battle. The navy authorities are not interested in Alexander's declaration at all, for his remarks are not based on the real aspects of naval warfare.

"Moreover, Alexander confessed his fear over the U-boat menace when, in the latter part of his speech, he alluded to future difficulties which the anti-Axis forces will have to face, thus contradicting to his bombast in the first part of the message.

"The war results achieved by German submarines in May totaled 380,000 tons but the composite results scored by the German, Japanese and Italian undersea-craft during the same period amounted to 750,000 tons. Moreover, approximately 5,000,000 tons of enemy bottoms were sunk by the submarine squadrons of the three Axis Powers during the period from January to May.

"The above figures do not include the enemy vessels which sank on hitting mines and were damaged by rough weather while cruising. When these figures are taken into account, the anti-Axis shipping losses since January will reach the astounding total of 10,000,000 tons."

To Broadcast State Funeral

On Saturday, the day of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, rural districts where no electric current are ordinarily available in daytime are to be provided with special current so that the residents will be able to listen to the full broadcast on the progress of the State Funeral, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

INSIDE AMERICA

Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23, 1942 issue of Time, the article reads:

Grade-A-Crisis

Headed straight for the U.S. housewife's doorstep and Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes' lap is a milk crisis of Grade-A quality.

Bad enough was the housewife's normal milk problem: how to get a bottle of good milk cheap despite a hocus-pocus of trade names, grades and delivery methods. Much worse is the problem now threatening: how to get milk at all.

First is the question of supplying civilians, the military Lend-Lease. Back in 1930 the U.S. produced 100 billion pounds of milk and milk products. The figure is jumping to 120 billion pounds this year, maybe to 122 billions next year.

But 1943 needs may reach 140-145 billions, of which civilians may get only 102 billion and the military and Lend-Lease the rest. Workers have more money to spend for milk, want also to piece out coffee shortages with milk, meat shortages with milk products. So rationing is in the works for early 1943, with the least essential uses cut hardest: ice cream, whipping cream, fancy cheese.

But rationing is an ex post facto job, and one of Jimmy Byrne's problems is to cure causes of limited production: Farmers are skimping on expensive protein feeds that a cow needs for top yields. Machinery is rationed or nonexistent. Farm wages are too high for many an operator to pay. Laborers are abandoning the seven-day-week grind of cow-tending for easier, better-paid city work. Thus big and little farmers are selling herds: the culls for slaughter, the good cows mostly to neighbors; heifers—next year's cows—are being sold for beef at fantastic prices. Results: fewer cows were milked in October than any other time since 1933; production per cow this autumn fell 1 per cent from last fall; farmers are squeezed in a mesh of prices, wages, labor shortages.

Squeeze All Around

Some big milk distributors—notably in New York and Duluth-Superior—were squeezed too when OPA froze fluid milk and cream prices last May at abnormally low March levels. Under the price law, OPA could not then freeze butter prices, which jumped upward and tried to drag milk prices along. But for the distributors, the Government provided subsidies of $1 million a month—temporary hush money until OPA and the Agriculture Department could decide on the least evil of three: 1) raise milk a cent a quart; 2) lower the average price to farmers; 3) continue paying subsidies.

Nobody likes the subsidies, but more might come. Farmers feel the money is going to the wrong group, the distributors. The distributors want free prices. But OPA sweats at the thought of raising fluid milk prices and upsetting the cost-of-living index. The Department of Agriculture looks appalled when talk veers to reducing the wholesale prices of fluid milk. Finding a way out is Economizer Byrne's task.

Realistic Cure

Unhappy also are the two agencies over a realistic solution to the subsidy-price foolishness—a solution that many a house-wife advocated months past: to cut falderals by which the few monopolistic dairy companies had maintained prices. Experts say savings of 50 per cent could come from 1) eliminating duplications of milk collecting and distributing systems; 2) forbidding trucks to start on delivery routes without full loads; 3) zoning deliveries; 4) encouraging milk sales in grocery stores.

But standing in the way of such economies is OPA's and Agriculture's unwillingness to offend anybody, to upset the arbitrary restrictions and shibboleths of distributors and union drivers—like those forbidding a driver to solicit customers who had not been his before a specified date, and requiring unions to enforce a particular retail price.

Experienced marketing specialists advocate permanent ceilings on manufactured milk products, carefully calculated so as to forestall any tendency of dairymen to cut production and shift to other kinds of farming. After that, the experts say, a rebuilding of milk prices can be undertaken.

Farmers want other solutions: 1) firm Government control so milk cows and heifers cannot be sold for beef; 2) control of farm labor; 3) a feed price ceiling, with a floor for at least a year after the war to allow readjustments on farms; 4) higher prices for dairymen themselves, maybe direct subsidies and bonuses (like Canada's) to encourage production; 5) assurance of getting essential machines and equipment.

To Attend State Funeral

In reverent homage to the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, over 1,000 regional delegates representing the Dai Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps throughout Japan, who are now attending a special meeting of sub-leaders being held here, are scheduled to line up along the streets of Tomoe-Cho, Shiba-ku, in order to see off the remains of the great Commander on the day of the State Funeral on Saturday.

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Senate Passes Taxation Law

The Upper House of the United States Congress passed the Special Taxation Law on June 2 and submitted the bill of President Franklin Roosevelt's approval on the same day, according to Washington dispatches relayed from Buenos Aires to Domei.

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